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AFTER THE REFUSAL.

You think I am cruel! Indeed, sir,
Then of naught can you fairly complain.
You may thank your good luck that you're freed, sir,
From a creature that loves to give pain.

Men call us unkind and capricious
When our choosing is cautious and slow;
And now you would brand me as vicious
Because I have firmly said "No."

You babble of rivals and treason;
And clearly you can't understand
That a woman may act for a reason
Which is honest and not underhand.

You say that my form is "seraphic,"
That my eyes are "cerulean blue;"
If they are—and your language is graphic—
If they are, they are too good for you!

I care not for "exquisite tresses,"
But with *them* I would rather not part
To a lover who plainly possesses
Neither youth, nor reason, nor heart!

No, sir! You may buy with your acres
Young Folly or Prudence grown old;
But I've long since apprised all match-makers
That "*this* lot is not to be *sold*."

MY LITTLE STRATAGEM.

Jessie Hale was the prettiest, merriest, and most provoking daughter of Eve that ever existed—at least I thought so—though perhaps I was not an impartial judge, I must confess I was deeply in love—and in fact, I don't believe I could remember the time I was not in love with her. I first ventured to ask her company for church, when after four years' absence, I returned to my native town and set up as a surgeon. Oakdale was a healthy place, or else the good people felt a little afraid of trusting their lives in the hands of such a young scapegrace as they had known me to be, for some how my horse and gig found more employment in carrying Jessie Hale to ride than any other profitable business; yet of all tantalizing little wretches that ever fascinated and provoked a poor fellow—until he could not have told whether he was in the body or out of it—she was the worst.

And there was I—Willard Tremaine—standing six feet two in my stockings, led about by that little elf, coming and going at every beck and call, as if I were a great simpleton, as in truth I must have been, for after playing "yours devotedly" for about six months I was no nearer her than at first. Open hearted and candid she was on every subject; but just let me speak of love or marriage, and I might as well talk to a stone wall. "All is fair in love or war," or at least I thought so, and resolved to try the result of strategy on my willful little lady love.

One fine morning as we were about starting for a ride on horseback, and I was assisting Miss Jessie into the saddle, her horse commenced rearing and kicking at an awful rate—of course the jagged bits of iron I had cautiously inserted beneath the saddle had nothing to do with it. By the time she was fairly seated he had become perfectly unmanageable, throwing her violently from the saddle; of course I caught her before she touched the ground. No sooner was she in safety when, with a deep groan, I staggered back against the fence, my right arm hanging helplessly by my side. It took nicely, for Jessie was beside me in a moment.

"Oh, Will," said she piteously, "that terrible horse has broken your arm; what will you do? Poor Will! Poor Will!"

How like a villain I felt at signs of her distress; but I was not going to give up then; so I answered faintly, "it is nothing dear Jessie; I would suffer a thousand times more to feel that I had saved your life."

"But oh, I'm so sorry! What can be done for you? she said in touching accents.

"Only tell me that you love Jessie, darling, it will soothe the pain more than anything else in the world." And then, like the great simpleton that I was I put that right arm around her, and never discovered my mistake until she sprang suddenly away.

"Wouldn't a little brandy and water do just as well Dr. Tremaine?" she asked archly.

"There don't seem to be any bones broken; the injury is internal I should think."

Wouldn't I have sold myself for a six pence. But there was no help for it, so I had to own the trick, and went home wishing I had broken my arm or my neck I didn't care much which. After that, for a while, I was rather shy of the love subject, for I didn't fancy hearing of my last attempt, but one morning, however, I went over the way, resolved that the matter should be decided before I returned. Jessie was sitting by the parlor window, busily sewing and humming some merry tune to herself as I entered. She was looking prettier than ever; and I found it hard work to begin.

At last I broke in upon some of her careless nonsense with: "Why in the world, Jessie, don't you say whether you love me or not? I believe you do."

Here I was again making a simpleton of myself.

"Oh! you know then do you?" said she coolly, with a twinkle in her eye. "Then of course there is no need of telling you."

"No I did not mean it, Jessie," I said. "But do you love me? Will you answer me, yes or no?"

"Yes or no," she answered demurely.

"Oh, Jessie Hale?" I exclaimed impatiently, "you will drive me crazy."

"A terrible misfortune, surely," she said with a laugh, throwing down her work and stepping through a low window upon the lawn. "Now, Mr. Will, I will tell you what I will do if you will promise never never to plague me again about this."

"I will promise anything if you will give me an honest answer," I said eagerly.

"Well then, if you catch me before I reach the elm tree, I will give you a candid answer."

I thumped my head against the window sash, and away I went, racing over the green sward with ten times more eagerness than I ever displayed in catching in my boyhood's days. I caught her before she was half way to the old elm.

"Now for the answer," I said eagerly.

"Oh! but can't you wait until I get my breath?" drawing it in quick, spasmodic jerks. "Let me see; what was it I promised to tell you?"

"Whether you love me or not, you provoking little wretch," said I, fairly out of patience.

"Now look here, Mr. Will; if you don't leave off calling me names, I wont tell you at all. I promised, you say?"

"Of course you did, and don't be all day about it."

"If you hurry me I can't speak at all for it will take some time to think over the subjects of love to see if you are among them. Let me see"—beginning to count her fingers—"There is Old Chole, that's one; the Prince—though he hurt your arm you know—is two; and old Brindle is three; and Watch is four; and let's see—yes there is Mr. Willard Tremaine is five."

I don't think I stopped to thank her for that answer, and if my return to the parlor was not as rapid as my exit from it, it was certainly far more dignified. I had taken my hat and was out of the gate before Jessie reached the house.

I went home in no enviable state of mind, and sitting down in my arm chair, began to think and plan how I could outwit this provoking little elf. Have her I would: but how? That was the question.

"A letter for you," called out my boy at the door.

I took the letter and tore it open. It was from an uncle of mine—a surgeon in a flourishing city—making me a very advantageous offer if I would come and take his place. This was just the situation I had been wanting for years, and I hailed it with delight now.

"But Jessie," I thought—"could I leave her."

A moment's reflection showed me it was just what was needed, for if she really cared for me my absence would make her willing to acknowledge it. It did not take long to make arrangements, and before night they were all completed and the next morning I started for the station, calling at Mr. Hale's on my way, to bid Jessie good bye. I could see the little witch did not believe one word of the story I told her.

"I hope, Mr. Will, you won't break your arm on the train; it would make it so bad for you," she said with a queer smile, as I concluded.

"And you not be there to help me," I retorted. "But seriously, Jessie, I am in earnest now. It is probable that I shall not see you again for years, for if I like the place I shall remain there altogether."

She still believed it some trick, for her eyes said too plainly, "You can't cheat me again." And she said good-bye as coolly as if it were only for a day. I went down the walk feeling just as Adam must have felt when he left Paradise, except that he took his Eve with him and I left mine behind.

I was well pleased with the place and was not long in accepting my uncle's proposals. I wrote to this effect to a lawyer, desiring him to dispose of my property at Oakdale. I knew Jessie would hear of it, and it would give her to understand that I had no intention of returning. In three days I followed the letter, determined that if I did not succeed this time to give her up forever, though my heart gave a quick throb of pain at the thought.

It was just at twilight, of a pleasant September day, when I reached Oakdale.

Direct to Hale's I took my way; saying to myself as I went, "now or never!" I entered the dim parlor unannounced. By the dim light I saw Jessie sitting on the sofa, her head resting on the soft pillow.

She was alone and had not heard my step. Was she asleep? A quick sob answered me. That augured well for my success. In a moment I was kneeling beside her, and had raised the bowed head.

"Oh I am so glad to see you, Will! They told me you would not return, and I have been so lonely without you."

"And I have been so lonely too, Jessie, darling," I said. "My home anywhere would always be lonely without you. Will you not go and share it with me?"

The answer was very low but I knew it was in the affirmative.

"Will you become my wife next week?" I was determined to make sure work now.

There was some hesitation, a few objections raised, but finally gained the same answer to that.

Then I hurried to the drawing room to see the old folks. There was considerable pleasure expressed at my unexpected arrival, and great surprise when my errand was made known and a few tears and regrets from the mother at parting with Jessie, and hearty congratulation from the father, concluded by the remark, "That just as likely as not she would change her mind while changing her dress."

Not so however. In a week I got the prettiest, best little wife in all England; and what is better still I think so, now, even though she did say, ten minutes after the ceremony, "I never told you I loved you, after all, Will."

And she never has to this day.

SOUTH AMERICAN SILK.

The production of silk in South America is rapidly increasing. At an exhibition recently held in Buenos Ayres, samples of raw and manufactured silk were displayed, that compared favorably with the best silks of Asia. The climate of Brazil is well adapted to the cultivation of the silk-worm, which feeds on the *Polma christi*, or castor-oil plant, that grows in abundance in the country The Government of Brazil is contemplating offering subsidies for the cultivation of silk-worms within its demain.

THE attempt to bore an artesian well at Fort Wayne, Ind., has resulted in a failure to discover water at a depth of three thousand feet. The work has been conducted at the public expense, but will now be abandoned unless continued by private subsciptions.

[For The
UNKNOWN.

I stood in a grand old room;
Without was the day-light fading,
Whilst just relieving the twilight's gloom,
Was the sunset's rosy shading.
There were shadows in the glow,
There was silence all around me,
And, this is the reason why, I know
That a mystic thraldom bound me.

Above in a darkened sheen,
Was a picture dim and olden;
The sweet, sad face of a Magdalene,
Lit by a grace light golden.
I gazed till the day was gone,
And night, earth's truest lover,
Had clasped the defects we see in the dawn,
Under its merciful cover.

I wondered whether a lordly name,
Or whether a stranger's lowly
Should have justly received the words of Fame,
That came to this portrait holy;
But this I know—some Artist's soul,
Had born, in a painful gladness,
Each thought, 'till the many became a whole,
And this face shone forth in sadness.

And again I thought, that perchance some one
Had wandered and sinned, 'till Heaven,
Claiming its part, and the struggle done,
Had whispered the word "forgiven."
As I dreamt this dream, it seemed,
I had read the hidden story,
How Genius by love divine redeemed,
Had shown with a ten-fold glory.

For none but a soul thus led,
Could have painted that face, upturning,
To God, whilst His grace light shed
A calm o'er its mist, wild yearning.
And now from that darkened sheen,
I see not a face ideal,
But the Artist's own; as Magdalene,
Some later earth-child's zeal.

MINNIE J. OWSEY.

SHORT-LIVED MONARCHS.

LONGEVITY OF THE ENGLISH ROYAL RACE.

If the English suppose that longevity inheres in the descendants of George III., says the Watchman & Reporter, they are not so well acquainted with the history of their rulers as they might be. That monarch was the father of fifteen children—of whom Prince Alfred died in his second year, and Prince Octavius in his fifth year. The Princess Amelia died just after she had completed her twenty-seventh year. Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, and the father of Queen Victoria, died at the openihg of his fifty-third year. Prince Frederick, Duke of York, died in his sixty-fourth year, and George IV., the oldest son and successor of George III., died some weeks before the completion of his sixty-eighth year. Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, died just after the completion of his seventieth year, and Prince Adolphus Frederick Duke of Cambridge, in his seventy-seventh year. The longest lived of all George III's sons was, we think, Prince Earnest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover, who died in 1851 in his eighty-first year. Three of George III's children died young, and only three or four reached to old age.

In England no man is held to be old who has not completed his seventieth year. The celebrated Princess Charlotte, oldest grandchild of George III., died at the close of her twenty-second year. At one time it seemed as if the line of George III, were about to become extinct, since so few of his sons and daughters had children.

We should think the Prince of Wales' life would be considered a bad one to place in a lease, for it is a remarkable fact that only four of the English Princes of Wales ever reached the age of sixty years. Two of these exceptions were the Princes who afterwards became Edward III. and George IV., neither of whom lived to be sixty-eight, Edward III. dying in his sixty-fifth year. The others were George II. and George III. Of almost a score of Princes of Wales, who had lived at various periods of the last six centuries, a dozen or so were the most unfortunate of mortals, some of them being murdered, either before they could reign or after having ascended the throne. Others died young, of natural deaths. Yet others died at middle life, without having reigned, though the title is borne only by heirs apparent. Take it altogether, it is the most unlucky title that belongs to history.

George III. lived to be an old man, dying in his eighty-second year, whence the belief that his descendants must be long-lived. One of the shortest lived of kings has had some very aged descendants. Louis XIII., of France, died in his forty-second year, yet of his descendants were Louis XIV., who died at seventy-seven; Louis XVIII., who died at sixty-nine; Charles X., who died in his eightieth year; Charles III., of the Spains, who died at seventy-three: Ferdinand I., of the two Sicilies, who died at seventy-four; and Louis Philippe, King of the French, who died at seventy-seven. All these were reigning monarchs, and two of them had about the longest reigns known to history, namely, Louis XIV. and Ferdinand I.; and he had other descendants who lived to great ages. It is impossible to infer anything from the ages of parents. George III., for example, who lived till his eighty-second year was well advanced, was the son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died at forty-four; and his mother died in her sixty-third year.

MARVELS OF MATHEMATICS.

SOME WONDERFUL REVELATIONS OF EXPERT FIGURERS.

Card players who are continually bewailing the ill-luck of always receiving the same poor cards will, perhaps, be assured by knowing that the fifty-two cards, with thirteen to each of the four players, can be distributed in 53, 644, 737, 756, 488, 792, 839, 440, 000 different ways, so that there would be a good stock of combinations to draw from, even if a man from Adam's time had devoted himself to no other occupation than that of playing at cards.

When King Stanislaus of Poland, then a young man, came back from a journey, the whole Lescinskian House gathered together at Lissa to receive him. The master of the school, Jablowsky, parpared a school festival in commemoration of the joyous event, and had it ended with a ballet performed by the thirteen students, dressed as young cavaliers. Each had a shield, upon which one of the letters of the words *Domus Lescinia* ("The Lescinskian House") was written in gold. After the first dance they stood in such a manner that their shields read "*Domus Lescinia*;" after the second dance they changed order, making it read: "*Ades incolumnus*" ("unharmed art thou here"); after the third: "*Mane sidus loci*" ("continue to be a star for the country") after the fourth: "*Sis columni dei*" ("be a pillar of God"); and finally "*I scande solium*!" ("go and ascend thy throne"). Indeed, these two words allow of 1,556,755,200 transpositions, yet that four of them convey independent meanings is certainly very curious.

If one cent was set out at compound interest in the year 1, at 4 per cent., on the first of January, 1866, it would amount to 1 quintillion, 201,458 quadrillions, 332,000 millions of dollars. If we were to take this sum as a capital, and would use the yearly interest (4 per cent.) then the income tax we should have to pay at the rate of 1 per cent. would be 489 quadrillions, 583,320 millions of dollars. If we paid the tax collector this sum in silver he would need 3,003,645,000,000,000,000,000 wagons for its transportation. Provided the whole earth's surface, both land and water, were peopled as closely as possible, we should have but 1,200,000 part of the drivers required, and the line of wagons would have the length of 8 trillions. 442,000 billions of miles. The speed of light as mentioned is 192,000 miles per second, and it would take 743,600 years to reach the collector, beginning at the farthest wagons, if he, to have better control over the wagons on both sides stationed himself in the centre of the line. Again, a robbery could be committed on the hindermost wagon which would not be discovered till the 24,780th generation of tax collectors. If, on the contrary, instead of using the interest of the capital—the bulk of which, by-the-by, in gold, would be equal to forty-four globes—this capital were distributed among the people of the earth, each one of its 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants would receive about 1,200 trillions of dollars to live on, and could every second use $2,000,000 for 38,000,000 years without reaching the bottom of his purse.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

(Harper's Bazar.)

Cock's feather ruches of dark greenish hues are greatly in favor for trimming black silk costumes. They are especially liked with suits completed by a wrap of the same, as they trim outside garments very handsomely. These outside wraps of silks are very thickly wadded, to give the effect of fur linings. A new design, more lately introduced than sacques, makes these garments with Dolman backs and sacque fronts, the sleeves beginning at the elbow in Dolman fashion.

Among the richest black wool costumes are those of diamond-figured cloth of the heavy quality of drab d'ete, yet not twilled. This is made into stylish basques, with deep aprons that have square backs, and trimmed with wide black braid in which are silver threads. Folds of silk and of braid pass down the back of the basque and form a loop through which the sash of the overskirt is passed.

There is a tasteful new collar that stands up around the neck, and also lies down in the Byron shape, giving a pretty flush to the necks of dresses. It is made by merely extending the top of a Byron collar to form a band half an inch wide.

Perforated chamois vests lined with flannel and worn under wrappings add greatly to the comfort of the wearer in cold weather, and the perforations do away with the unwholesomeness once attributed to them. They are made in basque shape with sleeves, and cost $4 50; without sleeves they are $3. Drawers and undershirts, designed to be worn over flannel, the better to exclude the air, are made of the same material, and cost from $5 to $6.

A FRENCH LOVE STORY.

[From the Paris Charivari.]

The hurry of a young man to say "I will marry"—above all when he does not see what his interlocutor carries in hand—is sometimes exceedingly inconvenient. The other day a worthy citizen encountered, as he came out of a fancy store, a young man whom he had met at the bathing place a month before.

"Hold," he said to himself, "that is the young fellow whom we used always to meet on the shore, when I took a walk with Victorine."

He ran toward the young man, and said:

"Don't you recollect me?"

"Heavens!" he exclaimed, turning deadly pale, and seizing the old man's hands so that he could inflict no injury, he added: "I am ready to marry her, sir."

"To marry her!" exclaimed the citizen in amazement.

"Yes, sir, I have done very wrong. I know it. But all can be repaired. What do you wish? I love her—love her like a fool."

"Love!—who?"

"Victorine"

"Victorine! Malheureux! Why that is my wife."

TOUCHING HORSE STORY.

[Ashland (Ky.) Journal.]

Rev. T. F. Garret, who recently lost his beautiful mare, says of her in a note: "I left her sick in the field and started to my appointment getting as far as Prestonsburg, not knowing whether she would live or die, and had been there two hours, and here came the poor creature, through the dark, having crossed the creek twice and the river once and came right to the house where I was! Does it not seem wonderful that she should thus come three miles after being left, and I wonder if she wanted to be near me when she died? It is quite a mystery."

HOW JAMES NESBIT MADE HIS WILL ON A SINKING SHIP.

The wreck of the Pacific serves as a reminder of another terrible disaster which in July, 1865, befell the steamer Brother Jonathan at a point near that where the former vessel met her fate. The Brother Jonathan was a sister ship of the Pacific, and while working in a heavy sea plunged on a sunken rock, tore a hole in her bottom, through which the foremast dropped until stopped by a yard crossing the deck, and in a few minutes went to the bottom. Of the one hundred and fifty-two passengers on board only sixteen survived.

One incident which served to render that catastrophe memorable is recalled by the Troy Times. Among the lost passengers of the Brother Jonathan was James Nesbit, editor of the San Francisco Evening Bulletin, a Scotchman by birth, whose coolness in the presence of inevitable death placed him in the rank of heroes. After the doomed steamer began to give signs that efforts to save her were futile, amid the warring of the elements, the confusion of the crew and the wild terror of the passengers, he calmly wrote his last will and testament in a small pocket diary, and proved his entire nonchalance by omitting not one item of his property, and by appending a request to the authorities to probate the document, notwithstanding the fact that it was written with a pencil and unwitnessed. The chirography of the will and the firm, bold signature were remarkably well executed. When his body was found on the beach, some twenty days afterward, it was discovered that he had wrapped the little book in a bandanna handkerchief, folded corner-wise, tied it next his skin across his breast, and afterward tied his handkerchief around his waist outside his shirt, the more securely to confine the will to his body that every chance should exist of finding both together. The will was admitted to probate.

SCIENCE IN CALCUTTA.

A new observatory for solar physics is in process of erection at Calcutta. It will be provided with a 7-inch equatorial by Merz, and with the usual spectroscopic and other accessories. The scheme of the observatory originated in suggestions made by the Italian Transit-of-Venus Expedition, which observed at Maddapore. The funds were obtained by private subscription and a grant from Government.

The Botanical Gardens at Calcutta are being considerably improved and extended. A large conservatory is being built, which will give facilities for the culture of delicate plants hitherto unknown in Calcutta. The building will be 200 feet long by 66 feet broad. The collections in the orchid-houses and other conservatories have been largely increased, during the past year, by additions from Sikkim, the Khasihills, the Andamans, Burmah, and the Neilgherries. The Superintendent of the Gardens feels the need of a trained European collector to explore distant districts, and secure representatives of their floras in the form of living and dried plants for the enrichment of the herbarium and conservatories of the Gardens. Were this want supplied, the Gardens would soon be able to exchange plants with similar institutions all over the world, and thus greatly enlarge the sphere of its usefulness.

UTILIZATION OF WASTE PRODUCTS.

A little pamphlet on the utilization of waste products has recently been printed among the publications of the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. It would appear from its statements that no substance is too unimportant to rescue from destruction, if it can be made to serve any purpose of man. For instance, corn-cobs are recommended as firelighters; as also the cones of the Scotch fir, which are sold in France under the name of *Allumettes des Landes*. The seeds of vegetable marrow, melon, and allied fruits, already lately take the place of sugared almonds among confectioners. In China, the seeds of the water-melon are used for food; and junks, laden solely with them, ply from place to place. The seeds contain a quantity of bland, sweet oil. A saving in the manufacture of olive-oil has been lately practiced. The pulpy portion of the fruit was formerly thrown away after being pressed; but this is now subjected to chemical action and powerful steam-pressure, and a yield of about 20 per cent. more oil is the result. This oil is inferior to that obtained from the first extraction, and yet has its value. The seeds of the olive, which are crushed in the process of extraction, are finally used as fuel or as manure.

A JAPANESE SPREE.

The Yokohama, Japan, Herald relates a remarkable occurrence which shows that some of the Japanese have an extraordinary capacity for withstanding the effects of fiery potations. An Osaka man offered a prize to anyone who would drink one sho—one quart, one pint, and one half a gill—of a certain native liquor about as strong as spirits of wine. A coolie performed the feat, but died the same day from the effects of it. They buried him in a shallow grave, and about midnight the next day the earth absorbed the liquor from his well-soaked body, and he woke up from his debauch. Pushing off the light soil that covered him, he rose from his grave in a white shroud, and startled some robbers near by who were counting and dividing their money. They took the strange apparation for a ghost, and ran off in dismay. The coolie picked up the cash and reported to his wife the same night, a sadder but richer man than he was before his spree.

[For The Post.]
MIRABEL.

I love thee not, fair Mirabel;
The splendors of thy glorious eyes
No longer lure me with their spell;
I scorn their subtle witcheries.
Thy perfect form, thy matchless grace,
The radiant beauty of thy face,
I mark with neither joy nor pain;
They cannot stir my heart again.

I loved thee once, proud Mirabel;
I deemed within such faultless shrine
A pure and truthful soul must dwell,
And madly hoped to make thee mine.
Lured by thy wiles, perfidious maid,
Low at thy feet my heart I laid,
My heart, with truest love that burned,
By thee was toyed with, then was spurned.

Then go thy way, false Mirabel;
Survey thy fields of conquest o'er;
But ponder well this truth I tell:
Of all the hearts thou'st wounded sore,
Mine has survived the ruthless sting;
Its chords again thou can'st not wring,
Though it as erst is bold and free,
'Tis dead forever—unto thee!

* * * * * * *

Ah! say'st thou so, dear Mirabel?
Thou lovest me, and me alone?
So love I thee! I love thee well,
And well my error shall atone,
O Mirabel! sweet Mirabel!
Queen of my heart thou still shalt dwell.
For none hath been, or e'er shall be,
One half so dear as thou to me!

JOHN CLERKE.

IS THERE LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS?

PROFESSOR PROCTOR'S SUNDAY LECTURE.

The subject of Professor Proctor's lecture in Boston was the probability of the existence of life in other worlds than ours. Modern science, he said, does not object, as many suppose, to the idea of a scheme in the universe, but to the theory that that scheme is one which men can understand. Fortunately, if a choice lay between two interpretations of observed facts, and one seemed to accord well, the other ill, with conceptions entertained respecting the ways of God, the former was accepted unhesitatingly, even though the balance of evidence might be in favor of the latter. Thus in astronomy it was assumed that the celestial bodies had been all created either to support life as the sun does, or to subserve the wants of living creatures as the moon does, or like our own earth, to be actually the abode of living creatures. He said that in studying the heavens we have to face a seeming mystery of nature, namely, the apparent wastefulness of the plan of creation. In illustration of this he said:

"All the planets together receive less than the 230 millionth part of the heat and light which the sun is constantly emitting. In each second he emits as much heat as would result from the burning of 11,600 millions of millions of tons of coal, and of all this amazing amount of energy but one part in 230 millions falls on the members of the sun's planetary family. What is true of the sun is doubtful true of the fellow suns, the stars. All the thousands of stars we see, all the millions revealed by the telescope, and millions of times more than which no telescope yet made can reveal, are suns similarly pouring heat and light into space, and similarly wasting, according to our conceptions, the energy which they possess. The energy wasted seems, in fact, nearly the whole of the inconceivable amount expended. But it is not necessary to leave the study of our earth to find evidences of seeming waste. How many seeds are scattered over the face of the earth to no visible purpose, for each one that grows to perfection! How many creatures are brought to life that perish before they reach maturity! This is true of man as of other races. True of individual men, it is true of nations, of races. Looking back at the past history of our earth, we find even more abundant evidence of seeming waste, until we reach a time when the whole mass of the earth appears as a mere waste. For millions of years the whole terrestrial globe was the scene of processes of tremendous activity, yet utterly unfit to be the abode of life. So, also, if we look forward. In a period incomparably exceeding in duration the life period of her history, she will circle around the central sun, bearing only the records and memories of former life, but to our conceptions a useless, desert scene. But if we could see the whole plan instead of the minutest portion; if we could scan the whole space instead of the merest corner; if all time were before us, instead of space, we might indeed pronounce judgment. But knowing as we do how little we really can perceive, with any clearness, we may admit the truth of all that science teaches, believing still that the scheme of nature appears imperfect only because it is seen but in part."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE NIZAM.

[From the London Examiner.]

The Mahrattas will more easily forgive the slight put upon Scindia, or the Rajpoot the slight put upon the Prince of Jeypore, than will the Mussulmans of India the appearance of ill-treatment applied to the boy-ruler of Hyderabad, who is known as the Nizam of the Deccan. The correspondence, however, which has been published between the British Resident at Hyderabad, backed by the Calcutta government and Sir Salar Jung, the able and accomplished minister of the Nizam, places it beyond doubt that a scandalous and unworthy attempt at dictation has been made against a prince, or, more properly speaking, a state, which, in all its internal affairs, enjoys by treaty a complete independence; and that this attempt, after being carried far enough to entail all the most disastrous consequences, has broken down disreputably. The dictation attempted will naturally and justly exasperate the Mussulmans of India, who revere the ruler of Hyderabad as the last remaining one of the great Mohammedan viceroys, and in some respects as the successor to the hegemmony of the Mogul emperors. But though the half-accomplished insult will irritate, the spontaneously acknowledged defeat of the insulters will breed bitter contempt.

VARIETIES.

AN overcoat is the next best thing to a farm.

NOW look out for liars in connection with corn-husking.

A RESIDENT of Indianapolis, in executing a violent sneeze several days ago, dislocated his shoulder.

"HARRY, I cannot think," says Dick, "What makes my ankles grow so thick." "You do not recollect," says Harry, "How great a calf they have to carry."

CINCINNATI has developed the small-pox, and even her aldermen are trying to be real good and observe the golden rule.

CLEVELAND is going to catch her tramps and make 'em work on the roads, though no tramp wants to be a highwayman.

ENGLISH chemists are complaining that several kinds of ale and porter contain mysterious properties of intoxication and stupefaction.

YOU must give a butcher or grocer to understand that you keep a pair of scales at the house and see if they don't change their weights.

THE tumbling-rod of a steam thrashing machine will take a pull-back dress off a women quicker than anything else yet discovered.

SAM BOWLES says that the American people are not near so hospitable as they were twenty years ago. Are free lunch saloons played out in Springfield?

IT is said that the human body contains over two pounds of lime. This makes it easy for a Congressional committee to whitewash a government official.

IT is said that canal boatmen don't swear half as much as they used to when times were good and money plenty. It seems that a man must be doing well to swear well.

A LECTURE entitled "All About the Devil" had an audience of only thirteen persons in Richmond. The balance of the populace thought they couldn't learn anything new.

A GOAT followed a Louisville girl the other day, and she was finally obliged to rush into a house to escape the wrath of the infuriated animal. The girl's striped stockings caused the trouble.

MAN (with hands in pockets): Seen anything of a job o' work lately, John? Other man (with hands in other pockets): Saw one t'other day, but didn't like to ask, 'cos they might a' said yes.

A LADY put her watch under her pillow the other night, but couldn't keep it there because it disturbed her sleep. And there, all the time was her bed-ticking right underneath her, and she never thought of that at all,

HERE is a Mormon reason for marrying a Gentile: "Why, isn't he handsome! and then he is good, and then—and then—I wanted every bit of him to myself! Father didn't like it, mother didn't like it, but I did."

THE poetic sentiment given below will find thousands of indorsers among unsuccessful lovers.

Be not triumphant, little flower,
When on her haughty heart you lie,
But modestly enjoy your hour;
She'll weary of you by and by.

THREE families at Rotterdam were lately poisoned by partaking of soup. An investigation ensued, when it was discovered that arsenic was the cause, and that it had been left after the washing of clothes in a boiler which had not been properly cleaned before the soup was made in it. The arsenic came, of course, from printed goods, in which it was used.

NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN: In the Rampart street girls' school there has been made such an attempt to force social equality, so unnecessarily harsh and inexcusable an effort to make the young ladies accept as their social equals negro girls, that a number of the best young ladies have withdrawn from the school. It appears there are quite a number of negro girls in the schools, some seventeen having been placed in the principle's room alone.

A SHELBY (Ky.) paper is responsible for the statement that a young lady was recently married in that locality who was so exceeding modest when the hour for tying the matrimonial noose arrived that she had to be tied to the bedpost until the ceremony was performed. She was perfectly willing and desirous of wedding the man of her choice, but the idea of marrying in the presence of any one else was more than her modesty could stand, hence the necessity of trying her.

IN a Baker street car yesterday some men were talking about the nerve of William Tell in shooting an apple off his son's head. To vex an old lady who was listening, one of the men said:

"That was Mr. Tell; but what did his wife amount to—why doesn't history mention her?

"I'll bet a hundred dollars!" called the old lady in an excited voice, "I'll bet a hundred dollars that she sat up half the night before patching that boy's trowsers so he'd look decent to go out!"

LAST evening Miss Sallie Ford, one of the most beautiful, accomplished and universally beloved young ladies of Shreveport, died suddenly while in apparently the most perfect health. She was standing in the parlor of the Battle House in conversation with Dr. Ford, when he observed her turn suddenly pale, and asked her if she was not about to faint. She replied, "O, worse than that!" and immediately sank on a chair and then to the floor. Every effort was made to revive her, but without avail.—[Shreveport (La.) Times.

YESTERDAY, when a red-faced man, waiting at one of the depots for a train, blew his nose ten or fifteen times with a great echo, a newsboy ran out on the street and yelled:

"Come yere, Jim—here's Gineral Grant!"

Jim took a long look at the man and replied:

"He's no Gineral Grant."

"He ain't, eh?" shouted the first; "well, you just wait and hear him blow his nose again and see if he isn't some big gun or other!"

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875

THE Ring stood firm in "all this chaos" and hence Mr. Hoyt "points with pride."

"GRANT forever and down with the Pope" will make an excellent rallying cry for the Know Nothing party.

LARGE numbers of men are being discharged from all the Navy Yards in the country. Cause: The elections are over.

THE Ring has another lease on the Treasury and therefore Mr. Hoyt "points with pride" not unmingled with satisfaction.

HOYT "points with pride" because Hartranft is "illustrious with his military service." But it fails to refer to his Oil Creek speculations.

HARTRANFT had over 35,000 majority three years ago. This year he has a minority of the votes cast. This style of popularity cannot be very encouraging. Mr. Rawle is also in the same boat, being in a minority of nearly 3,000.

THE fact that Hartranft and Rawle obtained their election by a minority vote, induces the Detroit Free Press to say that, "this showing does not indicate that the Republicans have anything to boast about concerning Pennsylvania."

"DAD Under the Hay" and the "Old Man in the Country" have not yet been indicted by the St. Louis Grand Jury. It was understood that the Pope wanted them indicted, and as this is one way he has of moving on the common schools, the old gentleman is to be beaten.

THE gentleman who presented us with a huge "beet" after the election, endeavored yesterday to console us with specimens of early and late Rose potatoes. The specimens are very fine, but nothing short of forty bushels could reconcile us to look with complacency on that dreadful "beet."

HENRY M. HOYT, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, denounces the gentlemen composing the Treasury Investigating Committee as political tramps, in a gushing address since the election; the balance of the Democracy are termed brawlers and demagogues. Mr. Hoyt must have been meandering around late at night with the Pilgrims, immediately before writing this classical epistle.

IF Grant is not a demagogue why does he persist in doing his level best to wipe out the civil and religious rights of the people of this country? Washington, Jefferson and all true patriots always stood up for civil and religious liberty for the people of the whole United States. Grant's conduct proves him to be a traitor to the people's rights and if any usurper ever deserved impeachment, Grant does. If the Senate refuses the people must do it.

THE next Speaker of the House of Representatives will be the first Democrat in eighteen years who has occupied that position, and now the wily Grant and his minions who are doing their utmost to smash the Democratic party and the civil and religious rights of the people of this country, which the Democrats always sustained when in power, will have to commence on the Pope and "put him down," before they can ever elect one of their thieves, or a Credit Mobilier to the Speaker's chair at Washington.

THE Philadelphia Press is not happy over the fact that the country pronounced against Hartranft in the recent election and considers it equivalent to a vote of want of confidence. Well it does seem that way. It says:

> Governor Hartranft's official plurality is announced as 11,669. In other words, the Republican ticket came to Philadelphia defeated in the State and was only rescued by the solid Philadelphia column of 17,282. Not even General Hartranft's excellent civil, and brilliant war record could save the ticket before the people in the counties. Now, what is the meaning of this? Simply that the people of Pennsylvania who demand, and intend to have, constant progress in the purity of government, and honesty of administration, are not satisfied with the exertions of the Republican party in that direction.
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> There also exists a profound impression, throughout the State, that Philadelphia furnishes enough fraudulent votes at each election to decide the result in favor of the party in power, which is strengthened by the fact that twelve thousand names were stricken from the assessors lists, all Republican, prior to the election, a greater number than makes Hartranfts majority and that twelve thousand more would have been stricken off if time had been allowed.

A NOVEL mode of attempting to bribe a jury has come to light in New York, when Henry W. Genet was on trial some two years ago, for the Ring frauds. One of his friends, who was anxious that he should either be acquitted or the jury disagree, so he made a bet with Chas. H. Medicus of $1,000 to $500 that Mr. Genet would be convicted by the jury. The motive behind this bet, at such enormous odds, was found by the quidnuncs in the fact that Mr. Medicus had a business partner on the jury, and when it became generally known that Mr. Halloran, in addition to giving the large odds had allowed Mr. Medicus to hold the stakes, other wagers were freely offered by the betting fraternity. It was supposed that the juror partner of Mr. Medicus would not suffer him to lose such a bet, or, in other words, would assist him in winning $1,000, which Mr. Medicus would do, if even one juror held out stubbornly against a conviction. But this arrangement failed, and Genet was convicted. Medicus failed to pay over the stakes and was sued by Genet's friend. The case has just been decided in New York by a jury who gave a verdict for the defendant on the ground that it was an attempt to influence the jury in the Genet case.

THE FUTURE QUESTION.

The Gazette, in its issue of yesterday, carries its orders from Washington into effect, in a column article on "a question of the future." It is perhaps well enough to state in this connection that a circular has been recently sent out from Washington, under the auspices of the National Radical Committee, to all the faithful, and especially to the leaders and editors of the Third Term journals, instructing them to begin at once to inflame the public mind against the members of the Catholic church and declare that the common schools are in danger.

Of course, it does not matter that this assumption is utterly false—that it has no foundation, and is only intended as a cloak to hide the atrocity of Grant's Third Term scheme, and cover up the plunderings of Radical Rings in Washington and all over the country. The lie is of such a character that it will take in certain quarters, and serve as a political battle cry to mislead and confuse the minds of voters. If any man objects to the misappropriation of school funds by the Rings that have charge of their disbursement, he is to be held up as an enemy of the common school system, and taxpayers are to submit to additional burdens under the idea that they are upholding the cause of the schools, and all investigations into the management of the school funds are to be squelched on the plea that to investigate is an attack upon the glorious system of free education.

Educational Boards are to vote the school funds raised by taxation into their own pockets, for the purpose of paying their traveling expenses to Philadelphia and their board bills while there, so that our school system may be represented at the Centennial, and if any man objects, and says that the members of Educational Boards, like private citizens, ought to pay their own way, it is to be taken as conclusive proof that the Pope is going to overthrow the common school system. There is no kind of peculation that may not be readily concealed under this comprehensive cloak of love for the common schools, and every objection to Radical maladministration is to be answered with the cry that those who object are working to destroy the school system, and that the triumph of the Democracy would mean its overthrow.

For the vileness of this falsehood there is no excuse. Had the Radical party of the State of Pennsylvania triumphed in the election of December 1873, we would not have had a Constitution that prohibited and prevented any interference with the school fund, and made it impossible to divert it. This provision met the endorsement of every Democrat in the State, regardless of his religious views, and it met just as heartily the organized opposition of the Radical party, with Russell Errett at the head of its State Committee. The same facts mark the history of the common school system in Ohio. The Democratic party founded it in the midst of a fierce and relentless opposition, and to place it beyond all possible danger, a Democratic Constitutional Convention made the raising of a school fund mandatory, and further made it impossible to divert it to sectarian purposes. This Constitution, with the common school system as one of its leading features, and one that entered actively into the canvass, was adopted by Democratic votes alone, over the votes of the opposition who denounced the Democratic idea of free education.

The history of the common school system is the same in all the other States. Its champion has always been the Democratic party, and that party has never permitted sectarian prejudice to enter into any legislation. But in the face of all this—and in the face of history and constitutional provisions made and adopted by the Democratic party, the Gazette in carrying out its instructions from Washington, indulges in such gratuitous falsehoods as the following:

> We notice in all parts of the country the subject of the sanctity of our Public School System is being earnestly discussed, and this from one common standpoint. The feeling is not that the Republican party, is or should be, aggressively inclined toward the Catholic, or any other Church, but to the policy which a certain branch of that Church has seen fit to adopt toward our Free School System. That policy is not defensive, but aggressive in its character, and seeks, by an alliance with the Democratic party, to overthrow a system that has worked well for many years, a system that is devoid of all sectarianism, unobjectionable to the various religious sects and creeds, beneficial alike to the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, Jew and Pagan, and should be equally beneficial to the children of our Roman Catholic citizens.

Why does the Gazette fail to particularize? Why content itself with such a general charge? If it knows of such an alliance, why does it not give some facts to sustain its charge? Simply because it has no facts at its command, and knows that it simply utters an untenable falsehood that is to stir up the waves of sectarian prejudice upon which the dishonest leaders of the Radical party may once more ride into power, while they laugh at the gullibility of the masses. The depth of wickedness involved in this falsehood is profound. Not only is it to secure a further lease of power to bad and unfit men, but it is to inaugurate the second century of our national existence with a sectarian strife, which if kept up will end in untold horror and disaster. While we celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of civil and religious liberty we are to ostracise and proscribe one-eleventh of our population, and make use of that proscription for the purpose of keeping corrupt officials in power and preventing an investigation into official misdemeanors, for henceforth, every attempt of honest men to investigate dishonest Radical officials, is to be taken as proof positive that the Pope is at work destroying the public schools. Absurd as this may appear to men of sense, it is the only "argument" in favor of Grant for a Third Term, and a success of Radicalism in 1876.

The first lie is that the Catholic church is at work trying to destroy the common school system, and the second lie is that the Democratic party has formed an alliance with the Catholic church for that purpose. Having set up these infamously false premises, the rest of the "argument" is easy enough. Every attempt to call corrupt Radical officials to account, is a blow at the common school system. This is the logic to be used.

But when discussing this question, why does not the Gazette turn its attention to the other sects? In the same issue in which it printed the article from which we have quoted, it also prints the following:

> We should abandon the irreverent farce and desecration of the perfunctory reading of the Bible in our public schools. Thousands of our citizens feel that this would be the right thing to do, who are yet unwilling to yield the point, because it would seem like a surrender to Romish dictation.

Suppose that at some convocation of Catholic clergymen the reading of the Bible in the public schools had been denounced as an "irreverent farce and desecration," would not the Gazette have demonstrated by this language that the common school system was in danger? And yet this is not the language of a Catholic at all. These words were uttered by a no less distinguished Protestant clergyman than Rev. Clement M. Butler, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at the Church Congress in Philadelphia. But Dr. Butler's idea that there are thousands of good Christians who would cease to thus "desecrate" Holy Writ, only out of fear that their respect for the sacredness of the Bible would look like "a surrender to Romish dictation," is singular indeed, and shows to what an extent intolerance and bigotry will carry even the most learned of the clergy. It is perfectly fair to assume that people who are willing to "desecrate" and make an "irreverent farce" of the Bible to spite the Pope, would just as readily vote to elect dishonest Radicals to office on the ground that they were also fighting the Pope.

Here we have the natural result where politics and religion are mixed and we appeal to intelligent men whether it is wise to imperil the safety of the Republic upon any such an absurdity? Is it safe to risk civil and religious liberty to a logic that will as easily prove one thing as another, and which sets up its own dogmatism in opposition to all the lessons of history?

A PRETEXT.

When the fathers of the Republican party gave a name and a mission to their bantling, it was held that slavery and its twin relic polygamy, were the objective points. Having finished the first, why does it not propose to grapple with the other. The Mormons defy the civil law and spit upon the decalogue, yet they are not disturbed. The Puritan spirit which largely leavens society, seems satisfied to make war upon Catholics, who obey the law, and freely gave their lives in its defence when called upon by authority. It is the Democratic party which stands in the way of Grant and his followers, in their march to a stronger form of government, and until it is defeated, and deprived of vitality, our Republican institutions are safe. Catholics are to be made the scape-goat in the coming struggle in order to weaken the Democratic organization.

The mission of the Republican party is ended, breaking to pieces under the weight of its own infamy, and unless some new issue is interjected, to divert the attention of the masses, the Democracy must triumph. We feel assured the Mortons and Camerons have precipitated this religious dodge a little too soon. It is so clearly a sham, invented to keep them in power, that nervous people will cease quake when they come to understand it, and the Democratic party will present the truth in letters of living light, with an unbroken front, exhibiting as in other days, when the rights of our citizens were threatened by the same party a chivalrous courage and devotion to principle worthy its traditions and great name. It is the Democratic party, not the Catholic Church which stands across the path of the Republican party.

THE Christian statesmen of the Radical party are now arranging a ritual for the new Know-Nothing organization on which the next Presidential contest is to be run. It will omit the question of birth which proved fatal to the former midnight party. A pure and simple fight on religion will be made, instigated and stimulated by men who have no religion and moved by no higher motive than to plunder and to keep in power. Whether the masses will permit these political incendiaries to blight the industries of the country and endanger its peace, remains to be seen. The Philadelphia Times, commenting upon the insincerity of the leaders of the Republican party in this State, says:

> The Lancaster Republican platform on the financial question was conceived in fraud, and a cowardice that was profoundly repented excluded the school issue from it after it had been framed and adopted in committee. The regret, the atonement, were not because the leaders cared for the schools or for the Bible, or for religion of any sort; but the Camerons and the Addicks, and the Bunns, and the Tittermarys, and the Stokleys and the Hills of the party appealed to religion and schools, over their own Lancaster cowardice, only because they saw a feeble ray of hope in that direction to strengthen an endangered cause. They are willing to shout huzzas to religion and schools for one month of the year if thereby they can obtain votes to continue their profligate power. Eleven months to jobbery will in their judgment, warrant one month to a hollow mockery of devotion to the Bible and schools. And so it will continue as long as people consent to be so cheated. On the most vital question of currency the Lancaster platform is all things to all men, and was intended to be run in the interest of inflation, contraction, resumption, or half and between, just as the exigencies of the case might require; and it was run, not in any one of these groves but in all of them as local prejudices or convictions preferred it.

ALREADY CONFESSES.

The Gazette already begins to confess, not only that it has been premature and indiscreet in its discussion of the "school question," but that it has no proof whatever to sustain the charges it has made. In its issue of Saturday it says:

> We have a few flunkeys in journalism, who pretend to think that there is nothing in the Public School issues. We have the pleasure of informing them that when THE POST devotes more than a column of its editorial space to a labored article intended to prove that the school funds will never be sought after by the Catholics, there is something in it. The demand for specific proof of what we stated,—say in the form of resolutions adopted by some Convention of priests, is rather good. When did Catholic priests ever meet in Conventions and resolve on the school or any other question? They are subject to orders, not originators of policies. We have no disposition to press this question, just at the present, but do not push nonsense at us, in reply to what we say.

This is certainly a very convenient kind of logic. Because we proved in a column article, what the Gazette even does not venture to deny, that the Democratic party in the various States, not only founded or assisted to found the common schools, but took the extra precaution to establish constitutional provisions that would forever prevent any sectarian interference with them, therefore the Democratic party is intent upon the destruction of the system. Such a remarkable conclusion could be drawn by no other man than the pious editor of the Gazette, who evidently seems to think that the only way to make falsehood odious is to keep it in constant use.

But does the Gazette ever stop to reflect that its own logic leaves its own position untenable? If because we assert and prove that the Democratic party is and always has been the friend of the common school system, therefore it is proven that the Democratic party is the enemy of common schools, then by the same parity of reasoning, when the Gazette asserts, and does not prove, that the Democratic party is the enemy of the common schools, it proves that it is their friend. The Gazette's choplogic carried out would make all men liars, and the reverse of what they say is to be taken as true. Therefore, measuring the Gazette by its own standard, when it says that it is in favor of the kingdom of Heaven, we are bound to believe that it is in favor of the dominion of Satan.

The Gazette is forced to admit that it has no proof to maintain its bare assertion that the Democratic party is combining with the Catholic church to destroy the common school system. It asks the question: "When did Catholic priests ever meet in Conventions and resolve on the school or any other question?" And then it admits that they never did. Upon what grounds, then, does it base its miserable and shallow falsehood about the Democratic party. Did a Democratic Convention ever resolve against common schools? But, says the Gazette, because the Democratic party has declared in favor of common schools, therefore, it is opposed to them. We do not know how many idiots there may be who will accept the Gazette logic, and declare that men's profession and practices are to be taken as proof against them, but there are no doubt a few who are ready to believe any monostrosity that bears the sanctimonious stamp of the Third Term organ.

The Gazette's declaration that it has no desire to press this matter, and that it does not want any nonsense pushed at it, is a covert threat that we do not fully comprehend. But we beg of our contemporary not to spare the Democratic party if it has any truthful revelations to make. If there is the slightest grain of truth in what it says about the school question, it is a matter of such vast importance, that no public journalist has the right to ignore it or pass it over in silence. If the Democratic party is combining with the Catholic or any other church to overthrow the common schools or mix up politics and religion in a political canvass, we want to know it, and we pledge THE POST to labor with all of its humble might against the Democratic organization, whenever this is made to appear by any tangible proof. Any party that is guilty of trying to mix up politics and religion in a political campaign is guilty of the foulest crime against our Republican institutions that could be conceived, and any public journal that will refuse or neglect to drag the leaders of that party to light and expose their machinations, is a recreant traitor whom it would be base flattery to call a sneaking coward.

But it is one thing to expose such a conspiracy as the Gazette speaks of, and another thing to invent a lot of lies, unsupported by even the shadow of truth, intended only to appeal to ignorance and bigotry, and in this way attempt to show that the Democratic party is trying to engage in a sectarian crusade. In this case, the liars are the leaders of the party that is trying to mix up politics and religion, and make the campaign one of bigotry and hate, instead of an intelligent discussion of the real political issues that are before the people. We insist that the Gazette shall either make its covert threat good, and go on with its exposures, or retract its falsifications.

But does the Gazette think that it is deceiving any intelligent man—deceiving any man who is not anxious to be deceived that his bigotry and sectarian hate may be gratified? This whole religious crusade was set on foot, and was originated in Washington, for the sole and express purpose of diverting public attention from the crimes and corruptions and robberies committed by the Radical officials. It is intended to cover up the Credit Mobilier Swindles, the Salary Grabs, the Pacific Mail Subsidies, the Washington Ring jobs and the endless other robberies that have been committed under the present Administration. Every other rallying cry has failed to divert the public mind from these crimes, and now the school question and a religious controversy is to be made a cloak for official dishonesty. That, and that alone, is what there is in the school question.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Boston Post wants to know if it is "possible to expose any rottenness that doesn't smell of the White House?"

GOV. HARTRANFT is not a success as a Presidential candidate. He has already followed Gov. Hayes out of the field.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Democrats of Mississippi have a majority of thirty in the Lower House of the State Legislature, and eight in the State Senate.

THE accounts of the Massachusetts State penal institutions will show a deficit of about $80,000 this year, only one-third of the prisoners have been kept in employment.

THINGS are lovely in Louisana again. Governor Kellogg permitted the use of two Napoleon guns belonging to the State for the celebration of the Democratic victory in Mississippi.

THE Legislature of California has enacted a law which allows every citizen who will plant trees and maintain them for three years a deduction from his taxes of one dollar for each tree so planted.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR, of New York, will speak before the Farmers' Club of Central New York, at Utica, on the 3d of December, on the question: "Of What interest to Farmers is a Knowledge of the Geology of Central New York?"

PINCHBACK comes to the surface once more. He says if the Senate does not give him his seat early in the session the Louisiana Legislature will choose a Democrat in his place. That kind of argument is not so powerful at Washington as it used to be.

THE Hon. Cassius M. Clay, still hale and hearty, made five vigorous speeches in the Mississippi canvass. In one place he so thoroughly exposed a carpet-bagger who had just delivered a speech, that the people seized him and would have thrown him into the Mississippi river had not Clay personally interceded in the man's behalf.

IF John A. Joyce should carry out the intention with which he is credited, of turning State's evidence against his associates in the whisky ring, there are those living in luxury and safety at Washington to-day whose fame could not survive the exposure. Joyce was the twin of McDonald in the ring, and McDonald was the boon companion of the President.—Phila. Times.

THE Jackson (Miss.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes: "From what I know of the candidates nominated by the whites, I have not the least doubt but what the incoming Legislature will be the best one that has assembled in Mississippi since the war. The whites really made an honest effort to bring out their best men, discarding in many instances the old line of politicians, and putting forward men of capacity, worth, intelligence and property."

THE President has seriously hurt the feelings of the soft-money men by speaking of their pet delusion as the rag baby. The Detroit News thus reproves him: "The President has no business so speak of the views of any portion of the people except in respectful terms; and when he descends to the level of the political blackguard in speaking so coarsely of any political creed, he insults not only those holding such opinions, but the whole American people."

TRUE as gospel. The Salt Lake Herald, Brigham Young's "organ," is highly incensed at the President's reputed purpose of removing government officers who are Mormons. It considers this the conduct of a usurper, and a blow aimed at the principle of religious liberty in the United States, and adds: "If President Grant is correctly reported in his determination to enforce such a policy, he is a greater bigot or ignoramus than we have ever credited him with being.

THE issues of three and five cent fractional notes ceased in April, 1869. At that time there had been issued $602,000 of the denomination of three cents and $5,700,000 of the five cent series. Although more than six years have elapsed, there are still outstanding $92,000 in three cent notes and more than $1,870,000 of the five cent issue, which for the most part have been lost or destroyed. What the Government makes in this indirect way the people lose directly, by being compelled to use it.

PRESIDENT GRANT is required by law to report to the Senate his suspension of Pease the Vicksburg postmaster. He can not remove officers under the tenure-of-office law, so the case of Pease is likely to be thoroughly discussed in the Senate, and, no charges of neglect of duty having been made against him, it will be apparent that the suspension was of a partisan nature, and designed to punish Pease for his opposition to Ames. The Independent Republicans are not likely to sustain the proscriptive programme of the President.—Courier-Journal.

MR. S. PUTZEL, a citizen of Martinsville, Va., has a chair which originally belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte, and was purchased by President Monroe at the Palace of the Tuilleries, Paris. The piece of furniture was given by President Monroe to General Jackson, who made a present of it to Mr. John Reid, his second in the duel with Charles Dickinson in 1806, in which the latter person was killed and Jackson was severely wounded. Since 1806 the chair has passed through the possession of a number of owners before reaching Mr. Putzel.

THE Philadelphia Times intimates that Grant has been has been hard up lately. It says:

> The fact that Grant has given two mortgages for $10,000 each to the Adams Express Company as security for loans to that amount, is a great puzzle to some of our contemporaries, but in our opinion it indicates the possession of sterling principle on the part of the President. He was doubtless temporarily "hard up," and, like any other business man sought relief in the easiest way. But it must be very sad for the Galena boys to know that their old friend was short of cash and too sensitive to inform them of the fact. And where were Orville and Babcock, and Casey and Delano and Chandler all this time?

THE Sun says of what it calls "the Ring serenade:" "The crowd passed by the doors of Bristow, Pierrepont and Jewell without even halting to offer them a sign of recognition. Chandler was dining out, and was therefore preoccupied, or he would have spoken of the 'great moral victory' and of that reform to which he is devoted. Measurer Babcock was booked for a serenade to recognize his 'valuable services in beautifying the capital of the nation, and certifying Shepherd's vouchers;' but he was called away by pressing telegrams from St. Louis in regard to the health of the whisky Ring."

IT is a singular fact that two of the three outspoken third-term organs in the country are for soft money, and they are consequently a good deal perplexed by the President's joyfully expressed belief in the suppression of the rag baby. They are the Pittsburgh Gazette and the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and their distracted feelings should command the most respectful sympathy from all right-minded men.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Tribune is mistaken in regard to "the oldest," for one day it favors hard money and the next contraction and forced resumption. It is as changeable as the wind.

SENATOR BOOTH of California is not making himself unhappy with a desire to be President. A correspondant of the Cincinnati Commercial told him the other day that the papers called him a candidate for the Presidency. "Who isn't," he replied, and then added laughingly. "I know it is the birthright of every American to be President. Every mother expects her son to be President, and nearly every boy in the country talks that way, but it is an aspiration which is generally knocked out of him by the first hard contact with the world. Any man with common sense ought to know when he has no chance."

N. Y. TRIBUNE: The principal third-term organ in Pennsylvania—the Pittsburgh Gazette—is also a devotee of soft money, and is trying to make its two hobbies run evenly together by saying that the President is not hard money enough in his views "to hurt." This is the way it twists the President's reference to the "suppressed" rag baby: "It seems to us just a little steep that the speech of President Grant, which was simply congratulatory over the victories of the Republican party, should be classed as a 'hard-money' speech. The President isn't exactly insane on that question. He has views, and utters them as occasion requires; but we happen to know that he does not cling to that subject, irrespective of all others; nor even to the extent of refusing to listen to views not in harmony with his own."

IT has been asserted and reiterated by Grant newspapers that one of the first fruits of the overthrow of the carpet-bag Government in Arkansas was the closing of the public schools. It would be difficult to imagine a more shameless misrepresentation. Owing to a lack of funds for school purposes, resulting from the robberies and mismanagement of the carpet-baggers and their confederates, many of the public schools of Arkansas were temporarily closed about a year and a half ago, or fully six months before the Democrats came into power; but under the new Constitution more liberal provisions have been made for schools than existed under the rule of the Clayton Ring, while the money is applied to the object for which it is ostensibly collected, instead of being stolen or squandered. The new Constitution makes it obligatory upon the Legislature to provide a system of free schools for all persons in the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years; and the last Legislature took the necessary measure to effect that end.

A STARTLING CHARGE.

[From the St. Louis Westliche Post of Monday—Editorial.]

The Grand jury that again meets to-day to examine into the facts connected with the whiskey frauds, which were notoriously conducted and protected from above, must under no circumstances; overlook one thing. The Washington telegrams, written in cypher, which are before them, warning the distillers of this city of their imminent danger are based upon and derived from a knowledge which at that time but two single persons possessed. Only Bristow and Grant knew of the steps that were to be taken, and as we know that those signals of warning were not given by Bristow, they could only have come from Grant, or one in his confidence. The whole country, therefore, points already to the notorious Babcock, Grant's body-villain, false measurer and swindler in general, as well as the head of all the corrupt scoundrels and newspapers in 1872 in particular, of whom, to use a familiar legal phrase, such a misdeed is to be expected.

THE RECENT MONETARY HISTORY OF GERMANY.

LETTER FROM HENRY CAREY BAIRD.

To the Editors of The Post:

The German Empire stands to-day indebted for its existence to the Zollverein or tariff union, under which, more than half a century ago, was inaugurated a system of protection against the outside world and of free inter-state trade among the states comprising it. Under the teachings of the political economists, however, these states have for some years past been gradually abandoning protection and embracing a British free trade policy.

When in 1871 the treaty of peace was made which obliged France to pay to Germany $1,100 000,000 as a war fine, the German government assumed that Germany was about to receive substantially this amount in specie and bullion. The German people thought the same, and these latter, being enterprising, at once embarked in all kinds of industrial, mercantile, and financial operations. But what, however, was the actual result? Only a small portion of this fine was paid by the transfer of money to Germany. The French government itself directly remitted but $100,000,000 in gold and silver, and the largest estimate of the total amount of specie in all sent from France for the purposes of payment is less than $240,000,000. Some went direct from England to Germany, but by 1874 the movement of specie was from Germany to England. During 1875 it has been a trifling extent in favor of Germany. The bulk of the payments were made by the French government in bills of exchange, many of which were drawn against exports of merchandise to Germany and other countries. Of the actual money paid to the German government a large portion came from the German people and for which they only received foreign merchandise. This money was for a considerable time locked up in the imperial treasury, and the immediate effect of the payment of the fine was therefore, to the German people, rather one of contraction than of expansion.

But, still further, on receiving it Germany determined to adopt a new coinage with the gold standard, using silver simply for subsidiary purposes. In accordance with this scheme, by the end of August, 1875, $69,000,000 of silver, nickel and copper coins had been withdrawn from circulation, and but $36,000,000 issued; and the government has recently been shipping silver to India to get rid of it, thinking itself very smart in selling it at 5 per cent discount before its further depreciation in Europe. In addition to this, on January 30, 1875, it caused to be passed a bill providing for a great central Imperial Bank, under the control of the chancellor of the Empire, and for the withdrawal of all notes under 100 marks ($25). The amount of these notes was then $134,000,000, of which $90,000,000 had been withdrawn by August 31, last. This amount has been largely replaced by notes of higher denominations, but it is impossible to overestimate the baleful effects of the retirement of $123,000,000 of small coins and of paper under $25—the currency of the people.

The imports of merchandise into Germany have so far exceeded the exports for several years past, that, while to August 21, 1875, $289,000,000 of the new gold coins had been coined, it was several months since estimated that from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 of this money had then already been exported. The draft has fallen thus heavily upon gold, because since the determination of Germany to demonetize silver, the fall in the price of the latter in Europe has been so great that there would now be a loss of from 7 to 8 per cent in exporting old silver thalers, notwithstanding the fact that they are to be allowed temporarily to circulate in common with gold after January 1, 1876, when the gold standard is to be adopted. During 1874, France alone drew directly from Germany nearly $40,000,000 of gold and silver, and it is now believed holds as much of these metals as she did before she began to pay the fine.

The results of these tamperings with the currency in the midst of a free trade policy are well known. Germany has been the source of crises and continued depression in business for two years past, and a Philadelphia paper of Friday last contained the following paragraph:

> "The London Morning Post of October 23 has a Berlin dispatch of the 22d, saying the depression of trade is felt so keenly by the industrial classes that the government has been requested, as a means of preventing acute distress, to resort to the measure successfully adopted in the last two wars, namely, the establishment of loan banks. The government has not as yet shown much inclination to accede to the request. Serious distress is anticipated among the industrial working classes during the coming winter, and apprehensions are also entertained of a crisis in financial circles."

Such are the fruits of the administration of government by incompetent hands, and so nearly universal is this incompetency in high places, throughout the world, that it may be safely assumed that one of the greatest of the dangers to be apprehended by a people is that of the central government finding itself in easy financial circumstances. Should it be so, it will be free and almost certain to try experiments which are ruinous to the best interests of the people. When such a government is "hard up," it is necessary for it to follow such a policy as will vigorously develop the national power. Hence it is that as long ago as the time of Montesquieu the people regarded a national debt as a national blessing, finding the burdens of debt less intolerable than incapacity among their governors when that incapacity was freed from the restraints of overwhelming public exigencies.

Wholly unable to control the incoming and the outgoings of gold, the government of the German Empire has transferred the foundations of its entire societary fabric to a quicksand. Involving, as this does, every interest of the nation, and with it the happiness, the morals, and even the life of the people—being, in fact, the parent of countless sufferings and crimes—it is itself a crime so great that there is no exaggeration in characterizing it as the sum of all crimes.

But this criminality of the governors of Germany is but a type of the doings of governments. If the world is to advance if the condition of the people is to improve if the rich are not to be made steadily richer and the poor poorer, these people must from this time forth determine to take from every government the power to select the quicksand as the place for the foundations of the social fabric. In a word, moneys must hereafter be adopted the quality of money in which, cannot be destroyed without the total destruction of their value—it being essential that while governments issue moneys that quality shall be preserved until by concurrent action of the government and the people is deemed proper to retire them from circulation. Then will they cease to be exportable. Luckily for man we have not to seek to find such moneys. Nearly not quite all civilized peoples are heavily weighted with the interest upon their public debts, while at the same time paying banks annually immense sums for the use of the paper money of these banks. Why the debts be turned to a useful account, let the interest paid to banks for circulating mediums cease, let there be not but "current moneys of the realms." But these current moneys of the realm should be wholly of paper, based on the credit of the respective governments, and made interconvertible, at the pleasure of the holder with the national bonds bearing a low rate of interest. This provision of interconvertibility will always ensure a supply of money in exact accordance with the demands of the people.

THE barn of John Long, of Salem township, Mercer county, with all its contents was destroyed by fire last Tuesday morning. It contained sixteen head of cattle a horse, new carriage, wagon, sulkey, harness, two hundred and seventy-five bushels oats, eighty bushels wheat, seventy bushels buckwheat, and various other items of personal property.

[For The Pos .

OVER THE RIVER.

Over the river, the lonely river,
Whose tide sings on in a moan forever,
I stand and gaze 'til the strange hands beckon,
Beckon afar from their distant shore.
Whilst the waves aweary
Sing sad and dreary,
Beating and surging upon the shore.
Over the river,
The weird lights quiver.

Over the river, the mystic river,
A loved one went from this earth forever,
I missed her face where the shadows gather
Hiding the dark elysian strand;
The waves are sighing,
Their night song dying,
Voiceless and sad on the unknown strand,
Over the river,
No star beams quiver.

Over the river, the silent river,
Are gone the loved and the lost forever,
Of all the beautiful scenes I cherished,
There is only memory and memory's death.
Of the circle broken,
Of the dear words spoken,
There is only memory and memory's death,
By this cold chill river
How my heart-chords quiver.

Over the river, the death dark river,
The strange weird lights, from the far shore quiver,
Lonely and old by this shore I am waiting,
Waiting and watching for one to come.
Who will lull me to rest,
On his ghastly breast,
S) I watch for this unknown guest to come,
Over the river,
Where strange lights quiver.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

STRIPED STOCKINGS.

CASES OF POISONING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—ALARMING STATEMENTS OF A CHEMIST.

From interviews regarding the poisonous qualities of the use of arsenic in aniline dyes, we take the following from the Chicago Tribune of Wednesday.

The Tribune representative stated his mission, and the gentleman at once proceeded to give the facts in the case. Said he:

Not long ago my wife bought some "seal brown" stockings for our little girl from a perfectly reliable firm. A few days after the child began to wear them she complained of pain in her feet. There was also a greenish discoloration on the soles of the feet which could not be removed by washing. As the first stockings were worn only two or three days the matter excited no special attention.

Rep.—Then she was not seriously affected by them?

D.—Well, I can't say that. The soles of her feet were quite discolored and considerably inflamed.

Rep.—Did she suffer for any length of time?

D.—A few days only. You see, she only wore the stockings about three days, and they did not have a chance to do much injury, for, as soon as we (my wife and I) noticed the effects and the complaint made by the child of the pain in her feet, we took them off.

Rep.—Was this all the injury resulting from the wearing of the stockings?

D.—No. The strangest part remains to be told. Would you believe it, the week afterward there was a greenish stain upon an undershirt of my own just over the left breast. I noticed it, but thought it was the result of some carelessness in washing, and gave it no further attention until, just beneath the stain, my chest became inflamed and itchy, with slight pustules forming.

Rep.—Did you at once ascertain the cause?

D.—That is just what I am going to tell you. I traced the maiter up, and found that it all came from the brown stockings which had stained the shirt. Even at second hand the poison was so violent as to leave its effect upon myself. And to-day—it is some four days since I took off the undershirt, having worn it about half a week—I still perceive the red mark corresponding to the stained spot, and feel the itchiness and irritation of the skin.

THE STOCKINGS.

Rep.—Have you the stockings in your possession still?

D.—I have. (He then produced them for the reporter.)

The stockings are turned to a greenish color on the formerly white toes, while the brown is but slightly faded, and to the light shows a greenish tinge.

Rep.—Have you any opinion in the matter or the cause of the poisoning?

D.—I hardly know what to think of the case. No one has suspected brown stockings hitherto. But this is nothing less than poison, and an extremely violent and active poison at that.

Rep.—Will you give the name of the firm from whom you bought these stockings?

D.—Yes. But I think they were the parties deceived as well as myself, and I don't think they are to blame. The gentleman then gave the name of the firm from whom the stockings were bought, and also presented the pair in hand to the Tribune to be analyzed for the benefit of the general public.

The reporter then took his leave, and at once proceeded to the dry goods store, on West Madison street, where the poisonous stockings had been procured, and purchased a similar pair, which were given, along with those that the child had worn, into the hands of the Tribune Analytical and consulting chemist. Professor G. A. Mariner, whose office is in Room 1, No. 77 South Clark street, for an analysis. In this connection, it may not be amiss to give the result of an interview had with that scientific gentleman on the subject of poisonous dyes and other matters of interest to the public. After the reporter had handed Professor Mariner the stocking that was partially discolored, he said that he thought it contained mineral poison,—arsenic, for instance. Said he: "There ought to be some method adopted by which the poisoning of clothing could be prevented. Arsanic is generally used largely in the brighter colors of aniline dyes, and lately in the darker ones, by unprincipled men. They ought to be forced to know that this is a crime, punishable by law."

A FEARFUL STATEMENT.

There are poisons in a great many things in general use, and I believe to-day no less than 8,000 persons are being slowly, but surely, poisoned to death in Chicago. I have given this matter serious attention. Certain cosmetics and face-powders are made up largely of white lead, which is an extremely dangerous poison.

Rep.—Why is arsenic used in aniline coloring?

Prof. Mariner.—Arsenic is used for the purpose of oxydation.

SUBSTITUTES FOR ARSENIC.

Rep.—Can they use any other drugs for this purpose, aside from arsenic?

Prof. M.—Yes, certainly; they can use quite a variety. For instance, chloride of potash, sulphate of copper, bichromate of potash, peroxate of lead, and other articles quite numerous and well known in chemistry.

Rep.—Then is it not an outrage to use a poison like arsenic for the purpose of dying clothing of any kind?

Prof. M.—Yes; the community suffers a great deal from abuses of this kind, and the public ought not to tolerate it.

Rep.—Why do the manufacturers and dyers use arsenic in aniline coloring?

Prof. M.—Because it is cheaper than the other drugs I have mentioned, and, besides, is more convenient in many respects.

OTHER CASES OF POISONING.

The reporter heard of a number of other cases of poisoning by wearing striped and deeply-colored stockings. One instance was that of a lady residing on the West Side, one of whose legs is very much inflamed, and who is now, and has been for three weeks, under a physician's care. There are also a number of children affected, and those who are in the habit of wearing colored stockings had better be on their guard, and take heed in time.

TYPHOID FEVER.

SOME GENERAL SUGGESTIONS AS TO ITS TREATMENT.

T. W. Carritt, M. D., writes to the St. John, N. B., Telegraph on the above subject, as follows:

This disease in its early symptoms resembles many other diseases; it may be mistaken for a common cold. The patient at first feels weary, an uneasy, painful sensation in the muscles and joints, headache, dullness of vision, perhaps a slight cold, drowsiness, and, in common language, "an all-gone feeling." This increases to a feverish state of the system until the patient is prostrated, and in many cases all pain then ceases, and he becomes thoroughly debilitated, nervous excitement setting in, accompanied with delirium, and at last coma, from which stage, if he does not quickly rally, death generally ensues in a very short period. But the above symptoms do not always indicate typhoid, for like all other diseases it may attack (even similar constitutions) in a different manner; but when you are living in a district where typhoid is epidemic and you feel the above symptoms, always beware and take it in time.

In the first place it is a disease that requires but little treatment as far as medicine is concerned, two-thirds of the battle is in careful nursing. When the patient is first taken down place him in a moderately cool room with plenty of air circulating through it. Give him a gentle cathartic and cooling drinks.

He may wish for different articles of diet, whatever the stomach may crave, and there is one thing which I wish to bring to bear forcibly upon the nurse, and that is not to fall into the error that many have done, to deny the patient what nature demands, for I believe that thousands of lives have been lost through the folly of physicians and nurses following their own course of diet (which the patient often rejects) instead of assisting nature, and giving them what they may desire in moderation and judgment.

As this disease will run for two or three weeks, and sometimes longer, and is of a very debilitating nature, I have found it best, during my experience, to support the system that when reaction occurs, there is vital force left sufficient to sustain them through their convalescence. True, many may say, if you give stimulants it will increase the pulse and fever, but I contend, of the two evils choose the least, as it is a fever that will generally run its course.

Let the pulse get accelerated, but by all means support the system. During the course of the disease sleeplessness may set in and in many cases narcotics are given. This again is a fatal error. Whenever you find your patient nervous and uneasy, sit by his bedside, rub the hands gently, dip your hands into cold water and soothe the forehead, keep up a uniform temperature in the room, look pleasant and speak kindly, and in nine cases out of ten, when nature requires it, rest will come naturally.

Another thing I must warn the patient against, and that is—after he is convalescent and all danger apparently over, he must not take too many liberties with himself. Avoid going out too soon, excitement of any kind, dampness, cold; keep the body well clad with warm clothing, etc., etc., for should a relapse occur it is even more dangerous than the former disease, and may prove fatal in a very short space of time.

AN ASPIRING TWO-YEAR OLD.

The Troy Whig says: "A day or two since one of our townsmen was engaged in painting the tin roof of his dwelling house. A 15-foot ladder stood up against the house, the top of which projected about a foot and a half above the eaves. While busily engaged at work he was startled by hearing a childish voice say, "Papa, me up high." Looking up, to his horror and astonishment he saw his little 2-year old boy standing on the eaves of the house with one hand on a rung of the ladder. For a moment he hesitated as to what he should do, but finally he spoke quietly to the boy, telling him to stay there and papa would come and get him. The boy obeyed, and the anxious father reached him and taking him in his arms decended the ladder. He did not paint any more that morning. How the child managed to climb the ladder to the roof and then step off on the eaves, and turn round and take hold of the ladder, all without falling, is a mystery.

BEECHER AND TILTON.

[N. Y. Sun.]

I humble myself before God.—Beecher's Sunday Sermon.

This has a familiar sound, but it is not the same. In its original form it was, "I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God."

It is curious how at every turn Beecher betrays himself into such inadvertent confessions of his guilt.

THERE is a rising boy in Springfield Ill. His father said: "Now, Georgie, you may take your choice—go with me to visit grandpa, or have a new velocipede." The urchin scratched his head, and answered: "I'll go and see grandpa, and make him buy the velocipede."

WHAT IS LIFE?

A little crib beside the bed,
A little face above the spread,
A little frock behind the door,
A little shoe upon the floor.

A little lad with dark brown hair,
A little blue-eyed face and fair,
A little lane that leads to school,
A little pencil, slate and rule.

A little blithesome, winsome maid,
A little hand within it laid;
A little cottage, acres four,
A little old-time household store.

A little family gathered round;
A little turf-heaped tear dewed mound;
A little added to his soil;
A little rest from hardest toil.

A little silver in his hair,
A little stool, and easy chair;
A little night of earth-lit gloom;
A little cortege to the tomb.

WOMEN'S MANNERS IN THE STREET CARS.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

It would be unjust perhaps, and dangerous without a perhaps, to say that as a rule American women do not know how to behave properly toward strangers in public places; but there is some foundation at least for the assertion that most American women are, let us say, unnecessarily chary of small courtesies in their dealings with persons with whom they are not acquainted, whether the unknown persons are men or women.

There can be no doubt that men would be readier than they usually are to give up seats in street cars and other like places in behalf of standing women if it were more generally the habit of women to recognize the courtesy by a word of thanks or even by a visible inclination of the head. As a rule, however, no acknowledgment whatever is made in such cases, the lady neglecting to recognize, by so much as a glance, the courtesy by which she profits. She is not consciously or willingly rude or boorish, or even thoughtless. In private life she is gentle and mannerly; quick to recognize courtesy and prompt to acknowledge it. Her natural impulse is to be so in the street car also. In her heart she is graceful to the stranger who ministers to her comfort at cost of his own, and would gladly express her thankfulness in words, but that she is afraid to do so. There is no danger, of course, and she knows it; but she is afraid, nevertheless. The gentleman who has yielded his seat is neither a wild beast nor a savage, but is in all respects like her own masculine friends. The only trouble is that she has never "had the pleasure of an introduction" to him, and for some wholly undiscoverable reason the American woman holds every unintroduced man an object of terror. She may not speak to such a one without violating the most sacred of senseless social laws, and so she accepts courtesy at his hands with a mute rudeness which is as unjust to herself as to him. As a matter of course she must not enter into unnecessary conversation with a stranger, and having thanked him for his courtesy she should in no case permit this casual interchange of civilities to become the beginning of an acquaintance. Indeed, any attempt on the part of her benefactor to pursue the conversation beyond the strictest limits of necessity should be held sufficient to warn her against him as being not a gentleman at all, but a presuming fellow or something worse. But it is not necessary to assume that unintroduced persons are always, or usually, persons of bad character or deficient manners, and no lady can be harmed by politely thanking any man who surrenders to her his seat, as some excellent gentlewomen always do to the astonishment of their sex. A gentlewoman came into a crowded street car recently with a look of weariness which moved to compassion a gentleman whose lap was full of bundles. He gave her his seat, and she thanked him audibly and with manifest sincerity, whereat a look of surprise appeared on every female face in the car, and when, seeing what trouble her benefactor's bundles were giving him, she actually spoke to him again and offered to carry them in her lap, the look of surprise grew into one of horrified astonishment that any lady could so far forget herself as to treat an unintroduced stranger as other than a heathen man and a publican.

Gentlewomen are constitutionally obedient to custom, as their patient endurance in the matter of unlovely fashions attests; and we may not judge them harshly in respect to their street-car manners. The law which imposes rude silence upon them when favored by a stranger is not of their making. They do not approve it, or rather they would not approve it if they should think about it at all, as of course they do not, but they obey it, as they obey every other law of society, without questioning the authority upon which it rests or doubting its wisdom.

In this case we heartily wish they would rebel, if only for their own sake, and we frankly confess that we should like to make this an incendiary article which should prompt a general defiance of this particular social statute by all sensible women. In such an event we should never again ride comfortably in a street car, of course, for whenever it shall become the custom for gentlewomen pleasantly to recognize the courtesy of surrendering seats in their behalf, it will be no longer possible for men to sit while women stand; but our readiness for self-sacrifice in this respect is not wholly unselfish. If the women who ride in street cars are to have precedence in the matter of seats, pretty nearly all the men must stand, and as there are positive limits to masculine long-suffering, we should hope in that case to see a sufficient pressure brought to bear upon the railroad companies to compel the use of a larger number of cars than are at present deemed sufficient by the managers of the corporations in question. The fate of this reform rests, however, with our gentlewomen. Will they not, as influential and public-spirited citizens, say "Thank you, sir," as a matter of duty to the community?

THE BRIDAL TOUR.

[Detroit Free Press.]

There were three of them. One was a bride, the other a happy groom with red ears and maiden whiskers, and the third was the bride's mother. They were at the Grand Trunk depot yesterday morning to take the train west. The young man clasped his young wife's fat hand, rolled up his eyes, and they seemed happy, while the mother-in-law paraded up and down the sitting room with lordly air and seemed well satisfied. Pretty soon the groom went out, and when he returned he threw five pop-corn balls and a big bar of peanut candy into the bride's lap and handed the old lady another. She turned up her nose, raised her spectacles, and thus addressed the young man with red ears:

"See here, Peter White, you are married to Sabintha, aint you?"

"Why, of course."

"And I have a right to feel an interest in you?"

"Of course."

"And we are now on your bridal tower, ain't we?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, you've been squandering money all along, Peter. You took a hack; you bought oysters; you bought a jack knife, and you've just thrown money away. I feel that it is my duty to tell you to hold up before you make a fool of yourself!"

"Whose money is this?" he asked growing very red in the face.

"It is yours, and what is yours is Sabintha's, and it is my duty as her mother to speak out when I see you fooling your money away."

"I guess I can take care of my money!" he retorted.

"Perhaps you can, Peter White, but there are those in your family who can't!"

He struggled with his feelings as the bride shook her head at him and then asked?

"Did I marry you?"

"No, sir, you didn't, you little bow-legged apology for a man, but I have a right to speak for my daughter."

"You can speak all you want to, but I want you to understand that I can manage my own affairs, and that I don't care for your advice."

"Peter White!" she slowly responded, waving the peanut candy close to his nose, "I see we've got to have a fuss, and we might as well have it now!"

"Ma! ma!" whispered the bride, pulling at the old lady's shawl.

"You needn't ma me," Sabintha! This Peter White has deceived us both about his temper, and I'm going to tell him just what I think of him! He commenced this fuss, and we'll see who'll end it!"

"You mind your business and I'll attend to mine!" growled Peter.

"Oh! you humped backed hypocrite!" she hissed, jabbing at his eye with the peanut bar. "Only a month ago you called me "Mother Hull," and was going to give me the best room in the new house!"

"You'll never have a room in a house of mine!" he exclaimed.

"And I don't want one, you red-eared hypocrite!"

"Don't, Peter—don't, ma!" sobbed the bride.

"It's my duty, Sabintha: it's your mother's ——!"

"Don't cry, Sabby," he interrupted don't mind what she says!"

"Try to set my daughter up again me, will you?" hissed the old lady, as she brought the peanut bar down on his nose.

"Oh! ma!" yelled the bride.

"You old wretch!" hissed Peter, as he clawed at her.

"None of the Whites will ever run over me!" exclaimed the mother-in-law, as she got hold of his shirt-collar and hauled him around.

"I'll knock your old ——"

"You can't knock nothing!" she interrupted, backing him against the table.

"Ma! Oh-h-h!" howled Sabintha.

The dozen other passengers in the room who had been interested and amused listeners, here interrupted, and Peter was released from the old lady's grasp, his collar having been torn off and his cheek scratched.

"I expected this, and prepared for it!" panted the mother-in-law as she leaned against the wall. "This doesn't end it, by any means! This bridal tower will come to a stop to-morrow, and then we'll see whether I've got any business to speak up for Sabintha or not!"

As the train moved away the old lady wore a grim smile, Sabintha was weeping, and Peter was struggling with another paper collar.

SILK INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

A crisis of some importance has occurred at the fountain-head, so to speak, of the silk industry. The Japanese purveyors of silkworm eggs have, in consequence of the heavy losses they sustained last year, assembled at Yeddo to regulate the production for the present season. They have, says a correspondent, decided that the number of boxes shall be limited to 1,500,000, half to remain in Japan to meet the home demand, and half to be offered for exportation. This measure is explained by the low prices to which their stock fell last year in Italy and France. They had in 1874 sent those two countries 1,300,000 boxes of which only 700,000 found customers. With regard to this stock, all samples failing to find purchasers are entirely wasted, since, if the eggs are not utilized at the usual time of hatching they must be thrown away. The absence of customers, an absence which had never before been noted, was caused by the fact that the Japanese supply has been rising in value, while the quality of the eggs has been deteriorating, and also by the hope of a mitigation of the disease affecting European silkworms. If this disappeared during the current year, France and Italy would only take from 300,000 to 400,000 boxes at the outside. Meanwhile it is well that sericulture is spreading, even Australia making an important effort in that direction, for it is clear that the eggs of the silkworm should, even less than other eggs, be all trusted in one basket, or be chosen in the same market.

HOW TO HAVE BEAUTIFUL HYACINTHS IN WINTER.

[American Garden.]

Late in December, after our fall stock of bulbs was disposed of, we found a dozen or more hyacinths of various colors which had been overlooked. To keep them from spoiling they were hastily planted in four or five large pots, and these set away in an out-building, where they would be free from frost and have very little light. There they were left for three months, and nothing done except to water them occasionally. Expecting little or nothing from them, they were not noticed till leaf and flower stalk were both perfectly developed. The light had not been sufficient to color the flowers, and these were all of a dirty pale green. The pots were now brought to the sitting room and placed in the full sunshine, and in a few hours each spike had assumed its natural tint. The effect was very beautiful. Not a bulb had failed,—red, purple, yellow, blush, and white were all large and perfect.

WHITTIER'S HAVERHILL ODE.

The following is Mr. Whittier's ode, sung at the dedication of the public library in Haverhill to music composed by J. B. Lang, of Boston:

"Let there be light!" God spake of old,
And over chaos dark and cold,
And, through the dead and formless frame
Of nature, life and order came.

Faint was the light at first that shone
On giant fern and mastodon,
On half-formed plant and beast of prey
And man as rude and wild as they.

Age after age, like waves, o'erran
The earth, uplifting brute and man:
And mind, at length, in symbols dark
Its meanings traced on stone and bark.

On leaf of palm, on sedge-wrought roll,
On plastic clay and leathern scroll,
Man wrote his thought; the ages passed,
And lo! the Press was found at last!

Then dead souls woke; the thoughts of men
Whose bones were dust revived again;
The cloister's silence found a tongue,
Old prophet's spake, old poets sung.

And here, to day, the dead look down;
The kings of mind again we crown;
We hear the sage's word; we trace
The footprints of our human race.

Here Greek and Roman find themselves
Alive along these crowded shelves;
And Shakespeare treads again his stage,
And Chaucer paints anew his age.

As if some Pantheon's marbles broke
Their stony trance, and lived and spoke,
Life thrills around the alcoved hall,
The lords of thought await our call!

THE PALACE OF ALADDIN.

HOW A MONEYED MAN MAKES HIMSELF COMFORTABLE.

[St. Louis Times.]

One of the most enjoyable days I have spent in England was a visit to Mentmore, Buckinghamshire, the seat of the late Baron Rothschild, and still the home of his widow. I had known all my life of the almost fabulous wealth of the Rothschilds, but had no such vivid conception of the reality as I brought away with me.

The estate comprises 15,000 or 20,000 acres of the finest land of this famous shire. The approach from Cheddington station, from which it is distant about two miles, lies through a magnificent lawn leading to a wooded acclivity, upon the summit of which the mansion stands. From the tower the view is one of the finest in the Midland counties, embracing on one side the ancient manor and village of Wing, on another the manor of Tring, and on a third the historic site of Ivanhoe. How the course of the world's history has been changed by the blow which an ancestor of John Hampden struck the Black Prince, the victor of Crecy and Poictiers, for which "Tring, Wing, and Ivanhoe" were forfeited! In the distance is the vale of Aylesbury, and far away on the ridge of the Chiltern Hills the monument of the Duke of Bridgewater bounds the range of vision.

Tring Park, owned by another of the Rothschild family, is said to be second in the beauty of its garden only to Mentmore; but this I had no time to see. The subtropical gardens, vegetable gardens, the Fountain garden, and the Italian garden occupied us for hours. The first is second, I suppose, only to the Royal Botanic Gardens in Kew; the second embraces, with the fruit gardens, about twenty acres, the whole proceeds of which are consumed in the mansion.

In one of the numerous graperies, so arranged as to furnish fruit every month in the year, I saw a single cluster of grapes which would weigh six pounds, the berries on which were about the size of good, large plums, and the most luscious I ever tasted. Oranges, figs, pineapples, bananas, and other tropical fruits consumed in the mansion, are all grown in the conservatories of Mentmore. When the Baroness is absent vacating in the Channel or at her London house, orders by telegram are sent to Mentmore daily for the supplies required.

The vases in the Fountain and Italian Gardens cost each £1,000. The statuary is all of the most costly kind executed by the first masters, many of them copies of originals which I saw in the Louvre or in the British Museum. The great hall, which from the entrance seemed to me about 20 by 30 feet, is filled with vases and statuary. Its contents must represent a value of not less than £800,000. We were not less than three hours passing through the rooms. The finish is exquisite and the furnishing of each sumptuous. Some idea may be formed of the whole from the furniture of a single bedroom, one of the many great chambers, costing £26,000 or £30,000.

In the dining room and baronial hall are furnishing exceeding £200,000 each. Costly cabinets of the time of Louis XIV, of ebony inlaid with ivory or gold, jewelled blocks, made of solid gold; diamonds, rubies and all sorts of precious stones; walls hung with the costliest tapestry of the time of Louis XIV., or covered with the richest needle-embroidered satin, may give some idea of the wealth lavished on this more than princely mansion. The costliest paintings adorn the walls, and the most skillful and expensive workmanship is displayed upon the ceilings. The idea of the Baron seems to have been to build and furnish a mansion such as no other person in England, except perhaps the Duke of Westminster, could hope to rival.

The stud is said to contain more high bred horses than any in the world. It embraces thirty-five hunters and as many racers. None of which I heard were less in value than £600, while many of them run up into the thousands. Favonious, Maccaroni, and Old Tom, the last patriarch of high bred races we saw, all winners of famous races. For Favonius £12,000 were refused, and for Maccaroni £7,100 were but recently paid.

I was fortunate in getting an introduction to Mentmore through an acquaintance I made in England. The grounds are on rare occasions open to visitors, but ordinarily there is no access to the mansion. I saw, I believe, every room in the house except the strong room, where the treasures are kept during the absence of the family.

BYRON'S MAID OF ATHENS.

[London Times.]

Mr. Richard Edgcumbe writes to us: The announcement made by the Greek journals of the death of Mrs. Black, known to the world as "The Maid of Athens," is one which will not fail to interest the many admirers of Byron. I should not have presumed to trespass on your valuable space but for the reason that some misapprehension seems to exist as to the age she had attained at the time of her death, which, in the announcement made in the Times of Thursday, is set down at seventy-six years. It is, of course, well known to most people that Byron made the acquaintance of Theodora Macri and her three daughters, Teresa, Katinka, and Marianna, in February, 1810, just sixty-five years ago. In a letter written by the poet to his friend Mr. Henry Drury at this time, he mentions the three Graces in the following words:

I am dying for love of three Greek girls at Athens—sisters. I live in the same house. Teresa, Mariana, and Katinka are the names of the three divinities; all of them under fifteen.

Now, it is very well known that the eldest, Teresa, was the one he addressed as "Maid of Athens," and I am inclined to think that she must at that time have been at least fourteen years of age—a supposition based upon the account given of them by Mr. W. H. Williams in his "Travels in Italy and Greece." Supposing, then, that the Maid of Athens was a little over fourteen years old in February, 1810, she cannot have been much under eighty years of age at the time of her death; and it is not without a pang that I recall an account given of Mrs. Black's poverty by. I think, Mr. Finlay a few years since, when an appeal was made in her behalf with but scant, if any, result.

Byron's friends are all gone, save one, the dauntless Edward Trelawny, who enjoyed the poet's confidence and accompanied him to Grace. Byron's servants are all gone, save one, William Childs, a beasle in golden square. But in their places we have those honorable men who cling to his name, and who have shown their reverence for his memory by a tardy but just endeavor to set him on the pinnacle reared by his towering genius. That something associated with Byron should have passed away is one of those sad but inevitable consequences of the march of time; let us, at least, take comfort in the thought that there is still something left.

THE HOME OF WALTER SCOTT.

Charles Warren Stoddard in a letter to the San Francisco Chronicle, writes as follows of Melrose Abbey and the grave of Scott:

Melrose is a florid wilderness of stone; time cannot wither it. Cornwall's batteries have only succeeded in embroidering a new pattern in some parts of it. Fire and fury and the ruthless hands of the iconoclasts have left enough of the elaborate grave of the original to save it from unfavorable comparison with the thousand and one ruins that are scattered through Great Britain. The abbey is carpeted with rich, deep sod, the rooks croak in the chinks of the walls and look solemnly down from the broken arches like sentinels. It is remarkable to note the preference which these big black birds show for dilapidated abbeys. I am more than ever inclined to believe that the souls of certain monks inhabit the black vestments of the rooks and are slowly living out a penance for deeds done in the flesh. There are worse purgatories than this. "so sad and fair," though the place seemed to him who wrote of its transcendent moonlit beauty. By the way, Scott, who sang:

If thou wouldst view fair Melrose right,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight,

is said never to have seen it under such circumstances, though he lived for many years within three miles of it.

SCOTT'S GRAVE.

Down a long road, over the hills beyond Melrose, with the vales of Lammermoor in view at one point and a delicious landscape always around you; over a swinging bridge that makes you feel queer before you get across it and pay your penny toll; up a lane that leads to a footpath, deep, narrow and densely shaded, and then off to the right between a high wall and a row of thickly lined trees that make a perpetual twilight in the place; it is thus you come upon all that is left of Dryburgh Abbey and the tomb of Scott. Standing at the west doorway, a crumbling arch that is swathed in ivy, you look up the grand path that was once the nave of the abbey church; at the far end still stands a fragment of the high altar and a font full of rain water. To the left of this altar is a chapel called St. Mary's Aisle, right against the north transept. This solemn and sacred ruin is a legacy of the Twelfth century. In the chapel the most beautiful that I know of in the range of abbey ruins—lie the remains of Walter Scott, his wife, his eldest son and Lockhart, his son-in-law. Sitting in the sunshine of the soft English summer, and listening to the rooks that cry from the green summits of the tottering walls, I think of these haunts of Scott, of Melrose and Abbotsford, and all the pleasant paths that lie about here; and I turn the pages of a volume that I have stumbled upon and read this record of the last day of the Wizard of the North. Rev. Lorenzo Gilfillan write: At Edingburgh, on the morning of the 11th of June, 1832, Sir Walter was lifted into his carriage, and left, not knowing that he was leaving, his own romantic town forever. On catching sight of Abbotsford he uttered a cry of delight, and could hardly be kept in his carriage.

His excitement continued ungovernable until he reached the threshold of the door. Laidlaw was in waiting and assisted in carrying him to the dining-room. Here he sat bewildered for a few minutes, when resting his eyes on his old, kind friend, he said: "Ah, Willie Laidlaw, how often, man, have I thought of you!"

Referring to the close of his life Gilfillan adds: "This came about half past 1 P. M. on the 2d of September, when, in the presence of all his children, the sun of Autumn shining softly in at the open window and the Tweed uttering its silver monody, the spirit of Scott was released from its body of death."

MISS CARY IN MOSCOW.

Miss Annie Louise Cary writes to a friend in Chicago an amusing account of her first night in Moscow. Here are some extracts: "The terrible night came, and I put on the war-paint with fear and trembling, and my eyes were double their size with excitement. I sang my couplets, which open the second act of 'Trovatore'—and such applause! It was just like the Cincinnatians at the Festival (bless them). I had been told to make my first bow at a certain box, containing the Princes and Princessess, but for the life of me I couldn't tell which it was, so I stood still, as frightened as a goose, and then, in my misery, I bowed first to the 'plebs.' Horrors! When I came to my senses I bowed to the wrong box. After the Delirious Scene I was applauded and shrieked at until I thought the Modocs were on my track, and then I bowed to the wrong box again! After the close of the second act we were called out four times. By that time I knew where to bow, and I smiled my sweetest to 'the Royalties.' After the third act I was recalled three times, and after the entire opera we went out six times. The second time we sang the public was even more enthusiastic, and I had to go out alone in answer to the cries of 'Cary, solo.' They called for me alone the first night, but I do not like to offend my sister and brother artists, so I went out with others at the end of the opera. I went out alone six times, and such shouting and waving of hats and handkerchiefs! My success has been the event of the season thus far. You see they thought that nothing special could come out of Yankeedom. When I say I am an American they think I am from South America, which I hasten to explain by telling them I am the Yankeest of Yankees, and that I was born among the rocks of dear old Maine."

A COLORED CADET DISMISSED FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

[Baltimore American, Nov. 9.]

The colored cadet in the Naval Academy, Henry E. Baker, Jr., from Mississippi, was dismissed from the academy yesterday by the Secretary of the Navy, at the request of the Superintendent. This cadet has occasioned continual trouble since his entrance, more than a year ago, into the naval school. Numbers of his classmates and others at the school have been reported, and several even dismissed, for molesting or troubling him in various ways, but the hypothesis that he was only an innocent victim of unprovoked aggression is proven untenable by the concurrent testimony of his class, and by the report of a board of inquiry in regard to the latest difficulty in which his name appears. It was clearly shown before the board that Baker used on the occasion referred to, language too gross for publication and totally inexcusable, and this flagrant breach of decency, coupled with the previous accumulation of minor offences which he has committed, induced the Superintendent to request his dismissal. Baker was turned back at the end of the last academic year to the class below for deficiency in the most important branch in the year's work, that of mathematical studies, and nothing appears in his record as a cadet to entitle him to be considered a creditable representative of his race, or a loss to the service to which he belonged.

VARIETIES.

AN odd marriage is reported in Bland County, Va., that of Mr. Allen Hannah and Miss Hannah Allen.

TWO old crows which perch on a tree in Dudley, Mass., every afternoon, and caw until hundreds of others are collected, are called Moody and Sankey.

A KANSAS girl says that nothing makes her so mad as to have a grasshopper crawl up and down her back just as her lover has come to the proposing point.

ONE of the Latter Day Saints has an old Milenese dancing girl for one of his wives, and Brigham Young's cook is an Italian who owns a small harem of twenty-eight wives.

"SPELLING BEES" have become quite fashionable in Australia. The Sydney News of a recent date devoted an entire column to an account of the "first spelling bee ever held" at that place.

THE women in Ohio are taking steps to graduate as surgeons since the recent admirable operation by one of their number in cutting off the leg of her drunken husband with a common saw. Cleveland was the theatre of this philanthropic deed.

THE two great express companies of the United States, the Adams and the American, employ about 8,000 men, 1,900 horses, 1,200 wagons, and use 3,000 iron safes. Their agents travel more than 100,000 miles daily, or more than 32,0000,000 miles annually.

FANCY premiums at Eaton county, [Mich.] fair: To Miss Emma Robb, for the best sample of mending, $6. To Mrs. Viola Helms, for the longest hair [3 feet 9 inches], $5. To the woman the longest without a new dress, Miss Fuller, $10. For the prettiest baby under three years of age, Mrs. Shuler, $5.

BE careful how you manipulate autumn leaves for preservation. A lady in Worcester, Mass., pressed a number of leaves of the silvermaple species with a hot iron, and shortly afterward her hands and wrists broke out with an eruption of a scalding humor, somewhat similar to acute erysipelas. She is likely to be laid up for some time, if no worse results ensue.

A FARMER in Seymour, Ind., while examining his corn crib the other day, came across a small jug, whose mouth was stopped by the body of a rat which had tried to get in but had stuck fast. On breaking the jug, he found four other rats inside, all alive. The latter had evidently crawled in, eaten till their sides were stuffed out, and then found it impossible to crawl out again.

WHEN the earthquake occurred on Monday night, there was a political caucus in session in one of the rooms of the court-house, and it is said the whole crowd instantly dropped on their knees and made a thousand and one promises for the future. It takes an earthquake to move some people, and if we could only get the court-house Ring cleaned out, we would be willing to corner on a volcano.—[Abbeville (S. C.) Medium.

A LITTLE fellow who was at a neighbor's house about noon the other day watched the preparations for dinner with a great deal of interest, but when asked to stay and eat something, he promptly refused. "Why, yes, Johnny, you'd better stay," said the lady; why can't you?" "Well," cause," said the little fellow, "ma said I mustn't unless you ask me three times." They invited him twice more right off.

A HUSBAND and his wife took their infant son to the Rev. John Henry Jones for baptism. "What name?" asked the clergyman, as they were arranged before the congregation." "George Washington Podgers," whispered the father. "No; Isaac Newton Podgers," spoke out the wife. "Tut, tut," interrupted the preacher; "my name is a good one; take that. John Henry Podgers, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen." The couple went away smiling, and the husband afterward said that the preacher had saved him from the biggest kind of a row."

Weekly Post.

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Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875

THE hard winter prophets are once more on the rampage.

THE New York Sun's financier ought to get hold of the editor of the Gazette.

"CYNICASTERISM" is Richard Grant White's new word. It is almost as bad as the sin o' Cæsarism.

GRANT has closed his parlor door to visitors, being engaged in writing his message out of his own head.

TWO thousand oystermen rake up the oyster beds about New York. And yet the bivalves are not happy and do not rest well.

BOSS SHEPHERD was to have read a paper on "drainage" at the Health Congress, but failed to come to time. He knows all about "draining" the Treasury.

VICTORIA WOODHULL says they are upwards of 300,000 idiots in Pennsylvania. Hartranft's vote was 304,175. Couldn't the religious editor of the Gazette get her to deliver a lecture upon the threatened danger to common schools, she is great on exposures, and a friend of Grant's.

AVERY, formerly clerk in the Internal Revenue Bureau, lately chief clerk of the Treasury, received $300 per week as his share of the whisky stealing in St. Louis, out of the $8,500 delivered over every Saturday night by the distillers. There is a rumbling among the dry bones in Washington, among the friends of the common schools.

A GREAT deal of stress is laid upon the fact that the new $500,000,000 five per cent. loan is all taken. But where is the great merit? It was by far the best investment offered in the European markets, and the people have paid a heavy bonus to have it placed, and being placed it remains a permanent drain of $25,000,000 annually upon our gold resources.

THE Pope won't come to America to live or even visit the Exposition; all the Jesuits in the world would find ample room in the smallest ward in the city of Pittsburgh; the common schools have constitutional walls and butresses to protect them, the Bible will be read as usual and yet the believers in the second Washington and Christian statesman are not happy. Since slavery has been abolished they must have something to chop. Why not the Pope's toe.

A FLORIDA negro's way of carrying a stolen dead hog was to tie its hind legs together, pass his head between them, and, as the body hung down in front of him, to ease the weight on his neck, by lifting up the fore legs with his hands. He came to a fence, and lifted the hog over; but he never got any further, getting entangled so that he choked to death. This is about what is what is going to happen to Boss Grant, who has tied the Third Term by the hind legs and hung it over his neck. About six o'clock on the evening of the first Tuesday of November next, he will be found hanging on one side of the fence and the Third Term on the other.

AFTER demanding proof that the Democratic party, or Catholics or anybody else wanted to destroy the common schools, the Gazette furnished it at last, and what, dear reader, do you think it amounts to? Why this:

The "Little Nun" bill, passed by the New York Legislature, last Winter, without consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, by which graduates of Catholic schools are entitled to certificates as though they had graduated from the State Normal Schools.

Now we submit to a trembling public, is this not dreadful, that graduates of Catholic schools should be entitled to certificates? It demonstrates at least that Catholics don't mean to deprive their children of the best education they can give them. We have no doubt the Catholics of this country would be willing to plead guilty to the charge made, if it was true, but it is not. No such bill was passed by the New York Legislature last winter, nor any other winter. Something more relative could be found in one of Morton's last year speeches—sandwiched by a few extracts from Edith O'Gorman.

THE RING KINGDOM IN THE UNITED STATES.

The most unscrupulous, extravagant, shameless and at the same time the most formidable Ring that has ever been in the United States, is that of which Ulysses S. Grant is a member in full standing. It is dangerous both to the liberties and the pockets of the people, just in proportion to Grant's elevated position as President, which gives him unbounded opportunity to act with comparative impunity through the thousand channels which lead to the White House; by every one of which he may derive emolument. A President of the United States with the will to grow rich, and with no high sense of honor or dignity of nature to prevent the use of improper means, undoubtedly has it in his power to amass wealth, where a high-minded, honorable gentleman in the same position would acquire nothing whatever, outside his regular salary.

The mere getting of riches, in itself, by the man whom the people have temporarily delegated to act as their chief executive, although that is not what they elected him for, would not be so bad; but the public demoralization which the example of a venal President sets before the country is in its consequences terrible. We have seen not merely, a money grabbing President, but money-grabbing office holders, contractors, and their thousands of friends. We have seen that any man who could show to Ulysses S. Grant how he could make money, was at once welcomed as a friend; no matter what might be his politics.

We have seen him attempt to wield the whole prestige and power of our government in behalf of personal schemes which could not by any possibility benefit the country; he having nothing whatever in view but a big speculation for himself and friends. If the office of President can be thus lowered and desecrated, and if we elect a man to fill it who will stoop to the dirty work, we need expect no other result. There are two remedies; one is to elect to this exalted station only men who are above such petty performances; the other is to make the officer more easily amenable to the people.

In any case there is no necessity, in a Republican government, for one man power. It is in direct conflict with the spirit and intent of such government. It should not exist. At the present moment it is in the power of a single man, of a man who is not always himself, of a man who at times is like clay in the hands of the potter, to involve our whole country in a foreign war. This power should not be allowed to rest with, or be exercised by the best man who ever breathed; much less by one so weak and venal as General Grant. On the contrary, such power should be specifically denied, and withheld. The making of a foreign war should not be left short of both branches of Congress, and the President. The recognition (or the refusal thereof) of any new government should not rest with the President.

The conclusion or abrogation of treaties with foreign powers, should not rest as it does now with the President and Senate alone, it should belong to the whole Congress. The mere execution, under the instructions of Congress, is another matter; but the treaty making power should reside in Congress. No single branch of the government should have the power to involve the entire country in a fixed policy toward foreign government. Herein lies the distinctive difference between a mechanical constitutional government, and a Democratic government.

Under President Grant, we have seen how far Democratic government may be warped and made, by various tricks, to become tantamount to an Imperial power in the hands of one man and that man surrounded by evil and mercenary admirers. Is it not time, then, that the people should call a halt; and see where they are? Blind party fealty secured largely by bribery and corruption, becomes as dangerous to true liberty as downright tyranny; because the worshipped individual is only too ready to take advantage of his following to carry out his selfish ends. To the body of the citizens it is despotism, as cruel and unrelenting as the despotism of a Dictator. Such Grant has been, with tinkling bells that could command bayonets, men and money.

At the present time the people of the United States are peculiarly unfortunate. The President, with the great political power he has usurped, is in unison with the bonded capital of the country, sustained by the bonded capital of Europe, to keep down the freemen of the United States—to prevent them from rising above the thralldom of the money power, and to continue them the slaves they are at this moment, under a financial system which is eating out the very life of our people. Under the iniquitous monetary system which prevails, capital is realizing annually, from the labor of the country, from fifteen to twenty per cent. net profit, after paying liberally, and in many cases extravagantly, for the support of thousands of Bank employes. This tax is yearly augmenting; and every dollar of it is paid by the laborers who produce. It is so much of their labor remorselessly shaved from them, and laid up as a power to guarantee to capital further and greater shaving. It is precisely the same sort of tyranny which the wealthy manufacturers of England for long years exercised over their helpless employes; only here, in our country, it is on a larger scale; and more ingeniously managed.

It suits Grant, precisely. It will always suit any mercenary President who is merely bent on making money, and who does not care a copper for the real interests of the people.

Grant belongs to a dangerous class; a class of men who are seeking to grow rich, without corresponding labor; and, also, too many of whom since the war have grown rich, not fairly but by various tricks, and legal quibbles, and often actual peculation of the people's money. These men swarm in Washington, and at our great hotels in the large cities. They live by their wits, by means of which they speculate on the earnings of better men. A regular gambler, in a gaming house, is a baby along side of one of these grand million-stealers; among whom Grant so loves to range himself. Cool, calculating, imperturbable; these leeches revel, fatten at the public crib, and laugh to scorn the pitiful wails of the poverty stricken thousands of their fellow creatures. How long will our people patiently endure these things? Yes; let us ask how long?

BROTHER-IN-LAW CASEY.

Mr. Casey the President's brother-in-law, is in Washington working up the Third Term project, and he is beginning to get in his work boldly and to the direct point. In talking with a correspondent lately, he openly announced that the "emergency" spoken of in the letter to Harry White has now, in Grant's estimation, come upon the country and the Radical party, an "emergency" which requires him to "sacrifice" all personal considerations for the sake of patriotism and the good of the country. The President, it seems, now firmly believes that it was his Des Moines speech that carried Ohio and Pennsylvania, and brother-in-law Casey is confident that he will be the candidate of 1876, and does not hesitate to say, in that rich slang which is the shibboleth of your true politician, "the pins are already set up for the Convention." To the correspondent who asked what was to become of the other fellows—such as Morton, Blaine, Conkling and Hayes—this shrewd henchman said:

Neither of these has any positive strength outside of a limited locality, while Grant is known everywhere. . . he has the Methodist Church and the banks and the scared capitalists on his side, and between the cry of schools in danger, the Pope, and a panic among the worshippers of the golden calf, he shall go in with a rush of saints and sinners.

And yet, just before the election, even the Third Term organs said that the whole thing was a bugaboo for the purpose of scaring voters. But now they sing a different tune, and the Gazette of this city that a month ago told its readers that they were voting against a Third Term when they voted for the Ring ticket, now tells them that they voted in favor of four years more of Grantism with Grant at the top of the heap.

ABRACADABRA.

The ancient astrologers and soothsayers, many thousands of years ago discovered a certain cure—in their own estimation—for all human ills, and the mode whereby evil spirits and demons might be easily exorcised and driven out. This wonderful discovery may be indicated as follows:

ABRACADABRA
ABRACADABR
ABRACADAB
ABRACADA
ABRACAD
ABRACA
ABRAC
ABRA
ABR
AB
A

It will be observed that this mysterious triangle spells the word "abracadabra" in almost every direction it is spelled. Here then was the philosopher's stone—"abracadabra" was the elixir of life and the panacea of all physical and spiritual ills. But what was "abracadabra?" That is what puzzled the astrologers and soothsayers. They had the shadow but not the substance—the name but not the thing itself, so that the astrologers and soothsayers were but little better off than if they had never discovered this wonderful "abracadabra." Not one of them was able to find the elixir with the triangular cognomen.

At the present day the political astrologers and soothsayers who surround President Grant, have been looking around and investigating, to find the elixir of eternal political life, and the following is the result of their investigations:

COMMONSCHOOLS
COMMONSCHOOL
COMMONSCHOO
COMMONSCHO
COMMONSCH
COMMONSC
COMMONS
COMMON
COMMO
COMM
COM
CO
C

This mysterious triangle, it will be observed spells "common schools" in almost any direction and is used as the shibboleth for the exorcism of all kinds of evil political spirits, especially the spirit of Democracy which haunts the corruptionists of Washington like a thrice armed avenging Nemesis. When the ancient astrologers would drive out a devil, forecast the future or turn a cart-load of gravel into first-water diamonds, they had only to whisper the magic word "abracadabra" and await results. When Grant wants a Third Term, a convicted Ringster wants to escape punishment, or some ingenious thief wants to make an extra haul from the Treasury, he only has to repeat "common schools" and intimate that they are in danger of destruction, and the work is done.

These two specimens of astrology are equally valuable as discoveries with this advantage in favor of "abracadabra." It was based entirely upon ignorance and superstition, while the later triangle is based on knavery and rascality. There is no sort of political infamy or official corruption that Grant and his soothsayers do not propose to cover up by their shouts about common schools, and the danger that threatens them.

The organs confess that there is no proof, and no possibility of getting any proof in support of the charges they make against the Democratic party, but in the same breath, and after confessing that they are lies, repeat them to their readers. The "common schools" triangle is made to do duty upon every conceivable occasion, and is to be used as a cloak for every rascality that may be conceived or practiced. But whether mankind are going to be deceived by such shallow pretenses is quite another question. That some men will, we have no doubt. Such stuff is food for their ignorance and bigotry and they will devour it greedily and call for more, but men of ordinary intelligence will not be apt to attach much more importance to the modern "abracadabra" than they accord to the ancient bit of mummery.

SCIENCE OF HEALTH.

One of the most important points discussed at the late meeting of the American Public Health Association, at Baltimore, was the subject of popularizing the science of health in our public schools. A memorial to Congress was prepared and agreed on, in favor of such legislation as would bring about a co-operation of the general and several State Governments for a uniform and efficient system of recording births, deaths, marriages, etc.

On the specific subject of "The Popularization of Sanitary Science in our Schools," a very able paper was read by Prof. E. W. Claypole, of Antioch College, Ohio. We condense the main points presented by the learned writer.

The importance of sanitary science may be measured not merely by a philanthropic but an economic standard; for disease and crime are costly factors in a nation's life which it is not only human but actually profitable to eliminate, especially as the present condition of science points to facts that such elimination is possible and shows the steps by which it may be effected.

Next in importance to the discovery of the laws of health, stand: First, the diffusion of its truths among the community; second, the conversion of the community to faith in these truths, and in corresponding action. Side by side stand the principal difficulties that must be met. First, the general ignorance of facts, physiological and other, on which sanitary science rests; and, second, bias in a wrong direction, resulting from custom. For the diffusion of such sanitary knowledge the school is the best possible means. The next generation can be elevated in a sanitary condition by physiological education more thoroughly than the present by legislation; not by text book memorizing, but by a study and observation of the oft quoted Herbert Spencer, that "right knowledge, rightly impressed, is of primary importance in a scheme of proper education." He advocated the employment of expert teachers in sanitary science in all the universities, colleges, and schools; men and women able to teach physiology broadly and connectedly, in whose hands a bone of any other organ furnishes a lesson of structure, from which, in orderly consequence, flow the lessons on functions, and at a further remove, all the wider relations of sanitary science which bear on the best condition for the perfection of the functions; illustrating the whole subject by references to mechanics, chemistry, physics, and optics, so that the other sciences shall contribute to the perfect knowledge of the human body. Inexpensive local schools for the instruction of teachers during portions of the year are needed, with a physiological labratory to supplement the work of the class room, with instructions not to teach, but to superintend the work of the students.

In this direction experiments have been made at the Anderson School of Natural History, under Prof. Agassiz, the Summer Geological Camp School conducted by Prof. Shaler at Cumberland Gap, and the Kirkland Summer School of Natural History in Cleveland, where all the work is done in the laboratory and in the field, text books being wholly discarded. Temporary or periodical scholars of this kind, under good management, would do more for the training of teachers in true methods of training than all the text books and manuals issuing from the educational press.

He then alluded to the waste of time waste of labor, and waste of words at the meetings of teachers' institutes, which might be better employed to aid teachers in gaining a pratical acquaintance with the foundations of sanitary science, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and kindred subjects. Education and refinement, like water, flow downward. In order, therefore, to diffuse sanitary science let us first improve our physological teaching and our unhygienic modes of life in the higher institutions of learning, that their students may know the right, and choose it if they will. Let us provide physological and sanitary instruction for teachers whose age, means, or time will not allow them to take a college course. Let us, as far as possible, utilize all existing organizations, such as teachers' institutes. Let no spirit of false economy of school trustees obstruct teachers and scholars in the art and practice of healthy living.

In the face of the sanitary law that two thousand cubic feet of fresh air hourly are needed for a single person, yet we read of the public schools of Brooklyn where from one hundred and eight to twenty-four cubic feet to each child is possible, while the temperature ranges from sixty-four to ninety degrees, and in one school from fifty to ninety-five degrees. Lunatics maintained at the public cost receive better treatment; criminals live in better condition. This is the sanitary education our children get—reciting lessons on ventilation in a polluted atmosphere, or on the evils of tight lacing, to a teacher who disregards the law. These examples prove that in the way of sanitary teaching there lies a difficulty far greater than mere need of sanitary knowledge. The teachers must be men and women with whom to know is to do.

This is unquestionably a matter worthy the most intelligent consideration of our public school boards, teachers and philanthropists. As to the great advantages arising from a proper observance of sanitary laws, there is and can be no question. But how are they to be intelligently observed if they are unknown to the masses of the people? Such a thing is a practical impossibility, and the surest and most effective way to convey this knowledge is to make it a part of the every day education of the rising generation as suggested by Professor Claypole.

To make the science of health, and the study of sanitary laws a part of public school education, need entail but trifling, if any additional expense. It is a subject on which teachers and parents may readily inform themselves, and which may be taught as much or more by example than precept. The bent of the mind in youth in this as in all other matters will last through life, and it is really of more importance to educate the body than the mind of a child. The latter depends upon the former for its final development, a fact, we regret to say, that is almost systematically overlooked in the construction of badly ventilated school houses, and the construction of desks and seats that produce malformations or permanently impair the physical proportions of seventy-five per cent. of our children.

THE Gazette's guns are spiked and it says:

We modestly inquire of THE POST whether it just isn't possible to defend a man a trifle too much? When no one is accusing, is it not rather suspicious to be perpetually saying of a man he is innocent? And if such tremendous amount of work was done, is it not strange his colleagues could not catch him at it?

The Gazette having falsely charged that the Democratic party was conspiring with the Catholic church to destroy the common schools, and having been challenged to produce any evidence whatever in support of its charge, confesses it has none, we are now quite prepared for its other false assertion that it never made any such a charge. But in due time we will find it renewing its charge and denying the above denial. The editor of the Gazette evidently believes that the way to make falsehood odious is to keep it in constant use. And yet he wants no nonsense pushed in his direction. Neither does he relish the advent of stubborn facts.

MINOR NOTES.

LOGAN boldly declares that he is "opposed to all improper corruption."

THE Kansas Legislature stands 62 Republicans and 51 Democrats, Reformers and oppositionist.

IT is charged that a few of the Radical leaders in Alabama are organizing the negroes in opposition to the new Constitution.

THERE will be twenty-four contested seats in the next Congress; nine occupied by Democrats and fifteen by Republicans.

DR. MCLAREN is likely to become Bishop of Illinois without opposition. Not a single diocese has an objection to his confirmation.

CONGRESSMAN Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, advocates the repeal of the Resumption act, the abolition of the national banks, with greenbacks substituted for their notes.

THE Williamsport Bulletin says: "For President—the best man in the Republican party." We know of at least a thousand, from Grant, up or down, to Cameron who will respond: "Behold the man!"

JOHN MORRISSEY has been nominated for the Presidency by the Cairo Bulletin, a Democratic paper of Illinois. He would make as good a one as Grant, which isn't saying much.

HURON county, Ohio has the Centennial Woman. Her name is Elizabeth Trimmer, and she was born July 4th, 1776. She is in good health for a centenarian, and expects to visit Philadelphia next year.

MRS. ROBINSON, the widow of David Robinson, the Indiana madman who killed his two babies and then committed suicide, refuses to allow his body to be buried beside those of the children.

GOVERNOR DOWNEY informs the Los Angeles Herald that the grapes in California this season contain about 33 per cent. of saccharine matter, and will be unusually good for making fine port wines.

THE Governor of Florida is charged with having released an indicted scoundrel named Le Cain, who had been arrested for forgery, embezzlement and other crimes, in order that he might organize the Republican party in Marion county.

THE proposed new Constitution of Alabama, has been ratified by a large majority. The returns are not all in. Perry county, a large negro county, and Republican generally by 3,000 majority, gives a thousand majority for ratification.

THE World has invented a new name for the Secretary of the Interior, which will be received in Washington with appreciation. It styles him "Mizzer" Chandler. It has also a new title for him—Tall Twister in ordinary to His Majesty the British Lion.

THE Nation says that Professor Marsh will bring a mass of evidence before Congress this winter for the purpose of discrediting the report lately made by the Red Cloud Commission, and in order that a full and impartial investigation may be made into Indian affairs.

IT is now reported that the reply of Spain to the recent note of the United States in regard to the treaty of 1795 will defend the rights of Spain with energy but moderation. It will express hope that in her desire to maintain good relations between the two countries Spain will meet with reciprocity.

THE total vote of Pennsylvania this year was only 16,828 more than that of Ohio in October, but then, it is fair to believe that the Philadelphia Republican repeaters who visited Ohio in October did their "level best" to increase the vote in Ohio.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

THE Hocking (O.) Sentinel is in favor, first, of Gen. Ewing, of Ohio, for President; if it can't get him for President it is willing to take him for Vice President, with Jerry S. Black, of Pennsylvania, for President. Anyhow we can confidently put down the Sentinel as having a warm place in its heart for Ewing.

FOLLOWING are the official majorities of the successful candidates at the recent election in Wisconsin: Governor—Ludington, Rep., 811; Lieutenant Governor—Parker, Dem., 1,201; Secretary of State—Doyle, Dem., 621; Treasurer—Kuehn, Dem., 2,804; Attorney General—Sloan, Dem., 1,811; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Zaring, Dem., 1,175.

THE extreme richness of the "Butler county field" is plainly set forth by the results of some of the largest wells that have been struck within the last three years. Their names and gross production to date are as follows in barrels of oil: Troutman, 140,000; Diviner, No. 1, 173,000; Wyatt, 93,000; Rob Roy, 95,000; Lady Hunter, No. 1, 100,000; Boss, 120,000; Jennings, Dougherty farm, 75,000; Daniel's Risk, No. 1, 75,000; Kitty Ann, 115,000.

THIRD term rumors are multiplying. One says that Senator Morton has been in Washington aiding the President in manufacturing thunder on the school question. Another reports Secretary Chandler's saying to a friend that the President will certainly be a candidate; that he (Chandler) was appointed to help on the work, and that a war with Spain is probable in order to capture the Southern vote. All of which may be classed as important if true.—Tribune.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GEN. TYNER claims credit for the Postoffice because the appropriations asked for the next fiscal year are only $77,000 more than those passed for this year. His claim is worthless. Credit would be due if less than last year's expenditure was asked, but the department seems unable to get over the habit of increasing its expenses. Besides, the public would like to know how much more will be asked in a deficiency bill next year after election.

THE announcement made by the Greek journals of the death of Mrs. Black, known to the world as "The Maid of Athens," is one which will not fail to interest the many admirers of Byron. It is of course well known to most people that Byron made the acquaintance of Theodore Macri and her three daughters, Teresa, Katinka, and Mariana, in February, 1810 just sixty five years ago. In a letter written by the poet to his friend, Mr. Henry Drury, at this time he mentions the three Graces in the following words:

"I am dying for love of three Greek girls at Athens—sisters. I lived in the same house. Teresa, Mariana and Katinka are the names of the three divinities; all of them under fifteen."

The eldest, Teresa, was the one he addressed as "Maid of Athens," and she must at that time have been at least fourteen years of age—a supposition based upon the account given of them by Mr. W. H. Williams in his "Travels in Italy and Greece." Supposing then that the Maid of Athens was a little over fourteen years old in February, 1810, she could not have been much under eighty years of age at the time of her death. Byron's friends are all gone, save one the dauntless Edward Trelawny, who enjoyed the poet's confidence and accompanied him to Greece. Byron's servants are all gone, save one, William Childs, a beadle in Golden Square. But in their places are those honorable men who cling to his name, and who have shown their reverence for his memory by a tardy but just endeavor to set him on a pinnacle reared by his towering genius.

THREE HUNDRED YOUNG LADIES WANTED.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION BEING USED BY SHARPERS AS A BLIND FOR SWINDLING OPERATIONS.

[Phila. Times.]

300 young ladies wanted for the Centennial Exposition. Must have good references. Traveling expenses and good salaries paid. Address, enclosing stamp for reply, Centennial Exhibition Agency, 801 South Fourth street, Phila.

330 respectable young men, etc., (ditto as above).

Such were the seductive advertisements under "Help Wanted" in the New York Herald of October 19 and 26, and other papers. It is needless to say that a great many "young ladies" and "respectable young men" sent to "the agency" their names and addresses and "stamps for a reply." When the correspondence got into its second stage, that in which "the agent" said he was engaged in arranging for the instalment of the applicants in cosy places in the Centennial Exhibition, a small remittance was required of each applicant on various pretexts sufficiently plausible to meet with acquiescence. So many of these letters, however, came to the one address that a postoffice special agent (Mr. Charles B. Barrett) thought it well to look into the reason for such extensive correspondence. Having satisfied himself yesterday afternoon, he and Detective Tryon, just one minute after the postman on the route had carried in a batch of letters to the familiar address, entered 801 South Fourth street through a door which had painted on it,

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITORS' AGENCY,
OFFICE HOURS, 9 TO 5.

and found a shriveled up little Italian-faced fellow in the act of opening the letters he had just received, taking money from some and stamps from others. George De Lara (for this was his romantic name) said before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith yesterday afternoon, after Officers Barrett and Tryon had testified to finding in the place these letters and large packages of others which had been "skinned," that he had no connection with the Centennial, but did not know that it was against the law to thus swindle young ladies and respectable young men who were out of work, in fact, he believed that his was a legitimate business. The new Assistant District Attorney, Hazlehurst, differed with him, and got the Commissioner to commit him in default of $2,500 bail on the charge of using the postoffice for the transmission of matter intended for purposes of defrauding.

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES—DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY ON JOINT BALLOT NINE.

Below we give the official vote for Senators by counties in the twelve Senatorial districts in which elections were held at the late election. It will be seen that the Democrats gain one in the Clarion district, where Thomas, Democrat, succeeds Maclay, Republican, thus reducing the Republican majority in the Senate from ten to eight, and increasing the Democratic majority on joint ballot from nine to eleven. Senator Lemon, Republican, is re-elected in the Blair and Cambria district in the face of some 600 majority for Pershing. Senator Allen, of Lycoming, received the highest vote above his party strength of any of the newly-elected Senators.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Wards.	*Republicans.* Smith.	*Democrats.* Cantrell.
First	3,070	2,356
Second	1,830	2,663
Twenty-sixth	2,105	1,343
Thirtieth	2,423	1,392
	9,428	7,704
Republican majority..	1,724	
Smith (Temperance) received 23 votes.		

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Waufel.	Deaver.
Lancaster (in part)	5,992	4,032
Republican majority..	1,960	

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Hielman.	Steinmetz.
Lebanon	3,811	2,622
Republican majority..	1,189	

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

	Morris.	Burnell.
Monroe	443	2,470
Pike	211	1,294
Carbon	2,807	2,515
	3,161	6,279
Democratic majority..		3,118

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Lyons.	Allen.
Lycoming	2,919	5,283
Montour	898	1,422
Sullivan	365	746
Columbia	1,543	3,864
	5,525	11,315
Democratic majority..		5,590

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Christ.	Boyer.
Clinton	1,872	2,521
Clearfield	1,839	3,168
Centre	2,207	3,308
	5,918	8,997
Democratic majority..		3,079

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Lemon.	Hershey.
Blair	4,180	2,746
Cambria	2,548	3,291
	6,728	6,037
Republican majority..	691	

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Finley.	Thomas.
Cameron	555	489
Elk	539	1,028
Clarion	2,356	3,013
Forest	353	380
	3,803	4,910
Democratic majority..		1,107

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

	Beall.	Hays.
Fayette	3,644	4,173
Green	1,343	2,794
	4,987	6,867
Democratic majority..		1,980

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Lawrence.	Quail.
Beaver	3,338	2,693
Washington	5,287	4,511
	8,625	7,204
Republican majority..	1,421	

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Braggius.	Taylor.
Lawrence	1,923	1,499
Mercer	4,613	4,040
	6,536	5,539
Republican majority..	1,027	

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

	Butterfield.	Olin.
Erie	6,660	5,083
Republican majority..	1,577	

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTIONS.

We give below the results in the Representative districts of the State, which took place on the 2d instant:

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Republicans. Leach.	*Democrats.* Freeman
Seventh ward	2,897	1,376
Republican majority..	1,521	

BUCKS.

	Williams.	Lease.
Bucks	6,747	6,982
Democratic majority..		235
Scarborough (Temperance) polled 247 votes in this county.		

NORTHAMPTON.

	Ind. Democrat. Eyer.	Shall.
Northampton	4,658	6,638
Democratic majority..		1,980

SMALL CAPTURE FOR THE THIRD TERM CRUSADE.

Says the Philadelphia Times of Tuesday: It wasn't a big capture, that of Forney's Sunday Chronicle, for the third term crusade, but it will do for a start. It's not Colonel Forney's journal, nor under his control, but belongs to D. C. Forney, who, if reports be true, has raffled a newspaper elephant upon the perspiring Chandler. But it's a nest-egg, and with six months' appointments and advertising ahead, there's no calculating the measure of the brood that will be hatched to "rah for Grant, hard money and free schools," before the roses shall bloom again in the Northern valleys. The Pittsburgh Gazette thinks that Grant is the probable candidate, and by the merest accident a $3 000 official advertisement struck it just at the same time that a third term idea struck it favorably, and Mackey's Pittsburgh Commercial, doubtless looking to future $3,000 advertisements which may drop somewhere, considers Grant as a "possible" candidate. The difference between Grant as a probable and possible candidate out that way seems to be the difference between a fat take of official pap in possession and one in prospect. The Bulletin doesn't believe a word of Grant running for a third term, and won't, until cogent reasons play upon its fancies. Chandler will please take notice.

REST UPON A SLENDER SUPPORT.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, since his re-election, has been the recipient of about as many nominations for the Presidency from organs here and there throughout the country as was Governor Hayes after the Republican success in Ohio. Some of the Pennsylvania journals which have hoisted Hartranft's name speak of Grant as his only possible rival, but affect to believe that Grant will be too patriotic and unselfish to accept a nomination. If Governor Hartranft's chances of a nomination depends upon the grace and forbearance of Grant, they rest upon a slender support.

GUIBORD'S FUNERAL.

Immense Crowds Witness the Procession.

No Attempt Made to Prevent the Burial.

MONTREAL, November 16.—Early this morning the Chief of Police received instructions from the Mayor to send a detachment of armed police to the Catholic cemetery to protect men who were digging the grave of Guibord. He was instructed to send the remainder of his reserve force to the Protestant cemetery. A party of men were armed with breech-loading rifles; the remainder were merely carrying their batons. The volunteers turned out on the Champ De Mars in the following order: Victoria Rifles, numbering 250 men; Montreal Engineers, numbering about 30; files of the Sixth Hospe ags, 250 men; Prince of Wales Rifles, 250; the Garrison Artillery, 200 and Col. Steven's battery.

At ten o'clock the grave was ready for the coffin. At this time not over twenty spectators were present at the Catholic cemetery, but crowds were collecting from all directions.

The police formed a hollow square around the Protestant cemetery vault, and the sexton unlocked the doors and he and his men entered, followed by friends of the deceased. After little de'ay, the coffin, containing Guibord's remains was produced, when Mr. Boisseau asked if those were the remains of the late Joseph Guibord, kept by him for six years, delivered up to him again on the 2d of September and returned to him for safe keeping on the same day. The sexton said they were the same. The chief of police thereupon gave the command to shoulder arms.

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

started, which, at that time consisted of a couple of carriages, the police being the sole guardians as the military were far behind and never going up to the cemetery at all. The road to the Catholic cemetery was crowded with people of all classes in cabs, carts and on foot, while the stream of vehicles which had been going west to meet it now doubled about, making a sort of lane for the small funeral procession to pass through

GREAT QUIET PREVAILED

and no one showed by look, word or deed any hostility toward the procession. About five minutes after the Catholic Cemetery gates had been taken down, the funeral procession entered, a portion of police preceding and the remainder following the hearse. The military were halted at the village at Cate D s Neiges. A crowd began gathering from every direction and ran with all speed up various avenues toward the grave. The police formed a large square around the grave and kept the crowd back while the coffin was brought from the hearse, borne by four men and placed in the centre of a bed of cement prepared for it. The process of filling the grave then began.

THE GRAVE FILLED WITH CEMENT MIXED WITH WATER.

The moment the coffin was lowered into the grave, the work of mixing cement with water was commenced. The workmen shovelled in liquid cement mingled with odds and ends from tin shops and scraps of sheet iron.

OPINIONS OF BY-STANDERS.

Comments of spectators were various as the work went on. Some thought it an additional desecration of the cemetery and hinted that it was one more reason why cursed Guibord would have to come out of that. Others regretted exceedingly that the sarcophagus had not been brought up as if not used as a casket it might have been laid on the top of the cement. Others seemed to take the whole affair as a huge joke, though to many, who with compressed lips and knitted brows, viewed the scene from afar it was the reverse. Mr. Camyre, a distant relative of the deceased, said a few words bearing testimony to his excellent character and the esteem in which he was held by those who knew him. The speaker's remarks were not received with approbation from a number of roughs who hooted at Mr. Camyre. Beyond this, there was nothing publicly said on the side of the Institute Canadiene.

POLICE APPOINTED TO PROTECT THE REMAINS.

As the nature of the crowd collected was so unmistakable and their threats to dig Guibord's bones out of the grave if occasion offered were so openly expressed, that Mr. Boisseau determined to secure if possible a guard of police from the Mayor to watch the grave for at least twenty-four hours, thus giving time for the cement to harden into solid rock. The Mayor and Judge Coursol had left after seeing the burial quietly commenced, and Mr. Boisseau despatched a special messenger with a note asking the Mayor to provide protection or else he feared the grave would be opened. The Mayor promptly consented to this and wrote out an order for a sufficient body of police to be sent out as a guard till such time as the note requested. Cement was filled in over the coffin to near the surface, top dressing of earth was then piled on and Guibord was buried at last. A drizzling cold November rain beat down, the spectators who witnessed the closing act in the drama commenced six years ago. When all was over, the Chief of Police rode up in front of the grave, the police formed in two divisions and marched off. A crowd of about twenty-five to thirty degraded looking loafers then gathered around the grave and one of them in mockery put a dead thistle stalk at the foot of it which was snatched up by a bystander at whom they began to jeer. They attempted nothing further for some time and looked rather uncomfortable as the rain which was then falling had the effect of dampening their ardor. As the last carriage containing Mr. Boisseau drove off they summoned up sufficient resolution to hiss and jeer the military. After waiting a short time a little way from the gate of the Catholic cemetery till the burial was completed, they advanced down the road to Champ De Mars. After a few minutes, orders to disband were given and each marched to their armory.

WASHINGTON.

The Buell-Chandler Libel Suit.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—To-day A. C. Buell, who was a long time ago indicted for an alleged criminal libel on Hon Z Chandler, gave bail for his appearance for trial, Columbus Alexander becoming his surety.

CONDITION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Vice President Wilson suffers less nervous prostration to-night than yesterday, and shows signs of same steady though not especially rapid improvement that he exhibited this morning. Dr. Baxter saw him this evening, and expressed the opinion that he will be able to ride out by Saturday.

SECRETARY CHANDLER

says, when he entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith tendered his resignation. He had not asked the Commissioner to resign. The resignation has not yet been accepted.

FORTHCOMING REPORT OF THE FIRST CONTROLLER.

The annual report of Mr. Taylor, First Controller of the Treasury, will show that the warrants for covering money into the Treasury during the past fiscal year represented an aggregate sum of $675,971,-657. The warrants on the Treasury, being the amount paid out, represented $682,-000,885, thus showing that the disbursements for the year were more than $6,000,-000 greater than the receipts. The report fails to show where the money came from. The receipts of the Government from various sources were as follows; From customs, $157,167,722; from internal revenue, $110,007,491; from sales of public lands, $1,413,640; from miscellaneous sources, $19,411,195; from issues of public debt, notes, &c., $387,971,556; total, $675,-971,607. The disbursements, including the interest but not the principal of the public debt, were $274,623,393; and on account of public debt, notes, &c., $407,377,-492; total, $682,060,885.

TAX ON BANK, CAPITAL, DEPOSITS AND CIRCULATION.

The following report of taxation upon capital, deposits and circulation of banks and bankers appears as a supplement to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Since the organization of national banks, the amount realized from these sources to the close of the last fiscal year was $64,989,374; amount realized during the last fiscal year, $7,270,708; amount paid by national banks on deposits alone during the period of their existence up to June 30th, 1875, $30,018,623; amount paid during the last fiscal year, $3,427,576.

The Commissioner calls attention to exemption on deposits in savings banks. He says by the existing law deposits made by any one person are not liable to tax unless they exceed $2,000. If, says the Commissioner, deposits in these savings institutions are thought a proper subject for exemption from taxation where they are employed with such profitable results, it were better to return to the rule adopted by Congress in 1836, where deposits made by any one person in excess of $500 were subject to taxation.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad took place to-day.

The annual report shows the total revenues of the fiscal year ended September 30, 1875, to be $14,426,552; a decessase compared with 1874 of $520,538; net earnings, $4,490,008; surplus fund, $34,023,566 which exceeds the entire mortgage indebtedness of the company by $5,307,232. The report shows a steady and continued annual expansion of tonnage of through merchandise, east and west. Passenger earnings exhibit an increase of $94,774. The report says: It is believed that enormous losses thrown upon the roadways of the country by assaults made upon the Baltimore and Ohio Company will cause a wiser policy to be generally adopted and maintained in the future. Such extreme irregularities and rates so unremunerative as were needlessly made have imperilled such vast interests and injured seriously so much railway property that the lessions of the past year should not failed to secure hereafter a judicious and conservative policy.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors on the part of the stockholders: Galloway Cheston, Samuel W. Smith, Frances Burnes, John Spear Nicholas, John Gregg, Francis T. King, C Oliver O'Donnell, James Harvey, Wm. W. Taylor, Samuel Kirby, John King, Jr., G. A. Vonlinger.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

(ADDITIONAL.)

COLUMBIA.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	3,757	Hartranft, R..	1,643
		Browne, P.....	107
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	3,734	Rawle, R.....	3,730
		Pennypacker, P	108
Judge—Scott, D....	3,781	Camp, R.....	1,598
		Harman, P.....	59
Senate—Allen, D...	3,868	Lyons, R.....	1,531
		Tewksberry, P.	58
		Eyres, Ind.....	1
Com's—McHenry, D.	3,435	Sands, R.....	1,871
Harner, D...	3,102	Roberts, P.....	869
Tre—McReynolds, D	3,845	Stewart, R.....	1,545
		Carroll, P.....	59
Prothon'y—Zarr, D.	3,705	Ringler, R.....	1,706
		Black, P.....	51
R. & R.—Jacoby, D.	3,928	Connor, R.....	1,694
		Baldy, P.....	132
Auditors—Kline, D.	3,814	Brown, R.....	1,631
Casey, D.	3,771	Appleman, P...	59

POTTER.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	1,019	Hartranft, R...	1,223
		Browne, P.....	2
S. Treas—P.ollet, D.	1,025	Rawle, R.....	1,222
		Pennypacker, P	2
Proth'y—Kinner, D.	1,091	Stebbins, R....	1,167
R. & R.—Haskins, D	1,030	Baker, R.....	1,229
Com'rs—Grover, D.	1,123	Cole, R.....	1,203
Nelson, D.	1,015	Kilbourne, R..	1,156
Aud'rs—Retford, D	1,065	Lent, R.....	1,215
Ellis, D....	1,011	Strode, R.....	1,189
Surv'r—No oppos'n.		Crosby, R.....	1,212

SNYDER.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	1,579	Hartranft, R.	1,701
		Browne, P.....	26
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	1,382	Rawle, R.....	1,692
		Pennypacker, P	26
A. J'ge—Hillbish, D	1,400	Gemberling, R.	1,643
Sh'ff—Eisenhart, D.	1,445	Bogar, R.....	1,510
Treas'r—Sconce, D.	1,344	Benfer, R.....	1,728
Com'rs—Krebs, D.	1,500	Romig, R.....	1,687
Norman, D.	1,292	Row, R.....	1,578
Coroner—Specht, D.	1,240	Smith, R.....	1,592
Auditors—Glass, D.	1,352	Middleswarth, R	1,698
Reber, D.	1,225	Diffenbach, R.	1,672

YORK.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	8,285	Hartranft, R.	5,263
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	8,314	Fawle, R.....	5,345
Judge—Wickes, D..	8,180	Kell, R.....	5,402
Prothon'y—Link, D.	8,221	Beaverson, R.	5,350
Register—Gerber, D	8,195	Walker, R.....	5,284
Rec'd'r—Schmidt, D	8,461	McCall, R.....	5,150
Clk. Crt.—Koller, D.	7,942	Wells, R.....	6,336
Treas'r.—Frey, D...	8,288	Ebert, R.....	5,282
Com'rs—Platt, D....	8,140	Underwood, R.	4,127
Pfaltzgroff, D	7,817	Koltzer, R.....	4,639
Clerk—Firestone, D.	8,216	Wallace, R.....	5,348
Dir. Poor—Maffit, D.	8,145	Board, R.....	5,359
Rigert, D.	8,159		
Auditors—Gross, D.	7,620	Stollman, R...	4,345
		Wolf, R.....	4,272
Coroner—Brierly, D.	8,323	Thompson, R...	5,276

WYOMING.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	1,610	Hartranft, R...	1,365
		Browne, P.....	164
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	1,561	Rawle, R.....	1,361
		Pennypacker, P	147
Sheriff—Carter, D..	1,608	Vose, R.....	1,527
Prothon'y—Fitch, D	1,700	Frear, R.....	1,411
R. & R.—Mahon, D.	1,543	Lake, R.....	1,530
Coms—Williams, D.	1,516	Stephens, R...	1,307
Thomas, D..	1,658	Bender, R.....	1,577
Auditors—Davis, D.	1,569	Whitney, R....	1,538
Spaulding, D.	1,667	Dana, R.....	1,481
Cor'r.—Wheeler, D.	1,652	C. H. Dana, R.	1,390

BEAVER COUNTY AUDITOR.

An error inadvertently crept into the returns from Beaver county, recently published in these columns as official, and in justice to Mr. Samuel Black, a sterling Democrat of Darlington township, we cheerfully make the correction. We published the vote for Auditor in that county as follows: Sickman (Rep) 2,719; Black (Dem) 2,003. The correct vote is Sickman, 2,719; Black, 2,703, a difference of seven hundred in favor of the Democratic candidate, and leaving Sickman's majority at 16.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Trial of Gen. McDonald at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 16.—The United States District Court room was crowded to-day to hear the testimony in the case of Gen. Jno. McDonald, Ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue of this district, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, &c., in connection with crooked whisky. The testimony was listened to with marked attention and produced quite a sensation. The principal witness was C. G. McGrew, and the main part of his evidence was as follows: I came here in June, 1871; remained until November, 1872; had repeated conversations with McDonald and Joyce about making money out of illicit distilling, the substance of which was that distillers should be protected in making crooked whisky on condition they should give a certain part of taxes saved to certain parties; from about September 1, 1871, to November, 1872, I collected he money from distillers Benis & Frazer, Thompson Curran & Ulrici to pay the other parties; I had a talk with all of the distillers mentioned and assured them they could run in violation of law and they would be protected by government officers on the condition mentioned; I did this on authority of Joyce and McDonald; the money was collected usually on Saturday of each week; amounts collected from Ulrich varied from $2,000 to $4,000; from Thompson from $500 s1,500; from Bevis & Frazer from $2,500 to $3,000; the total average being about $8,500 per week; the distillers brought to me at my room, generally about noon and disbursed it; a certain sum was taken out to pay gangers, assistant collectors, assistant assessors and storekeepers; the balance was divided into five parts; the money for subordinates was given to John Leavenworth for disbursement; of the other five packages, I kept one, McDonald got one, Joyce one and the others were given to Leavenworth with the understanding that McKee got one and Ford the other.

The witness was cross-examined at some length and strongly maintained the positions taken in his direct examination. His business before he came here and since he left was inquired into closely and his social relations with a woman who kept an assignation house here and who was in New York while he lived there, were examined into; he admitted to having been indicted here for the bribery of Phil. Warner, a United States gauger, but denied the charges.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—The trial of Gen. John McDonald was continued today, the Court room being packed with spectators.

Edward Fraser, of the firm of Bevis & Fraser, was the first witness. He testified that he took charge of the distillery in May, 1874; the firm was then making crooked whisky and all distillers were raising money for reserve officers. On one occasion, Joyce told him he must have $5,000, which was raised; another $5,000 was raised in May, 1874, at the suggestion of Jos. M. Fitzroy, chief clerk in the revenue collector's office and given to him by the witness; this was to prevent seizures, but they were afterwards seized; a demand was made for the return of this money as it had not served the purpose for which it was raised, but they never got it back; never paid any money to McDonald, but did to Joyce; raised some money for a revenue agent named Hogue, who was here investigating in 1874; Joyce repeatedly told witness everything was all right and to go ahead; he would have advices from Washington of any trouble ahead; McDonald told witness Fitzroy should not be blamed for the $5,000 he received and which distillers wished returned.

On cross-examination, the witness reiterated remarks made to him about the money paid to Fitzroy, the witness pleaded guilty on advice of General Noble, his attorney, and had never had a conversation with District Attorney Dyer about the matter.

Andrew McGrue, an employee in the postoffice at Cincinnati, and a cousin of C. G. McGrue testified as follows: I ran Bevis & Fraser's distillery in 1871 and I made illicit whisky, perhaps one-third; McDonald came to the distillery two or three times and asked me how we were getting along and if we could'nt make more crooked and said, damn it, man, this thing aint paying; we must make more.

On cross-examination, he gave an account of his connection at different times in distilleries in Ohio but never made crooked in them; came here at the instance of his cousin, Con. McGrue, to talk up the matter of illicit distilling with Bevis; was authorized to tell Bevis that Con. McGrue had arrangements with revenue officers here which would protect distillers in making crooked whisky.

R. W. Ulrici, one of the most prominent distillers here then testified: He talked several times with Joyce in 1871 about making crooked whisky, but declined to enter into an arrangement; subsequently, however, when he found several other distillers were in the illicit business, he went in and staid till October, '72; had several talks with Fitzroy and paid him money several times; reported the amount of crooked made to McGrue and after to Fitzroy; paid thirty and thirty-five cents per gallon; did not know where the money went and didn't care; raised money for both Brasher & Hogue.

WHO CONSTITUTED THE WHISKY RING

Joseph M. Fitzroy testifien that he was Chief Clerk in the United States Assessor's office in 1871-72, became Deputy Collector to Charles W. Ford's office in 1873; remained until that officer died and continued with Mr. Maguire in the same position; he received money from Megrew, Thorp and others, and had repeated conversations with Joyce in regard to it; he said it was all right; he did not then know who constituted the Ring, but heard from Joyce and Megrew the money was paid for political purposes; subsequently he learned from McDonald and Joyce the Ring consisted of Megrew, McDonald, Joyce, Collectors Herd and Maguire, Wm. McKee, Auery, Patrick, Newcomb and the gaugers and the store keepers; the witness received money weekly from distillers Ulrici, Bevis and Froser, Bushy, Teucher and others; had few conversations with McDonald, but the tenor of his instructions were to keep distillers down as low as possible and not let them make crooked whisky to any great extent; this was in 1871.

HOW THE MONEY WAS DIVIDED.

The main part of the money received from distillers was divided into seven parts, and a division made among McDonald, Joyce, Maguire, Newcomb, Patrick, McKee and witness. The storekeepers and gaugers were paid differently in various sums, and by different persons. Mr. Concannon, who was deputy collector in 1873, also received a sum ranging from one hundred to three hundred dollars per week. During the first part of the present year witness had a conversation with McDonald at the Planter's House, in which McDonald said he wanted $5,000 to remunerate some parties in Washington for information received from them; witness raised the money and threw it over the transom of the door of McDonald's as agreed upon with him; witness was present when forty eight hundred dollars was given by Joyce to McKee at the Globe office; McKee said to witness: "Fitzroy, this is a secret thing; you must keep it secret," witness replied he would do nothing to injure himself; this was just before Maguire became collector in November, 1873, when Joyce was in California; money was divided by McDonald up to 1873; it was divided into five parts; after that into seven parts; witness had a conversation with McDonald in regard to his testimony before the grand jury last May; McDonald told him he must stand firm; that it would not amount to anything; that they must stand by each other; witness told McDonald, after he had testified, that he had failed to recollect considerable and some things he did not know anything about; both McDonald and Joyce said that was all right.

MORE ARRESTS IN EVANSVILLE.

EVANSVILLE, November 17.—Several parties, including the Bingham Bros. were arrested last night for complicity in the whisky frauds.

John W. Bingham, distiller, P. C. Eberwin, ganger, and David M. Lewis, storekeeper, who were arrested here last night on warrants from Indianapolis, and Geo. T. Himonsis, ganger, who was arrested at the same time at Mt. Vernon, left this morning for Indianapolis in custody of the Government officers. Byron Bingham, the other member of the firm of Bingham Bros., is sick at his home in Pataka, but will also go into Indianapolis as soon as he is able. Henry Allis, the bookkeeper of the Bingham Bros., has thus far kept out of the way of the officers. It is supposed he has left the city. James Gray was arrested on an attachment sent as a witness, and Hon. William Heilman summoned as a witness, also left for the State Capital.

SPAIN.

Text of Don Carlos' Letter to King Alfonso.

TEXT OF DON CARLOS LETTER TO KING ALFONSO.

PARIS, November 17.—The evening papers of this city publish the text of the letter written by Don Carlos to King Alfonso. The attitude of President Grant, the letter says, is a prelude to war between Spain and the United States if you do not recognize the independence of Cuba. The revolution which you represent is responsible for this parricidal rebellion. Had I reigned, it would not have occurred; at least not gained strength. Now, however, the integrity of the country is at stake, and all her children are bound to defend it. Should war break out, I offer a truce as long as the contest lasts, but will maintain my rights to the Crown as I retain the conviction that I shall one day wear it. I cannot send my loyal volunteers to Cuba, but I will defend these provinces and the Cantabrian coast and will send out privateers which will pursue merchant ships of our enemies and perhaps chase them into their own harbors. If you accept the truce let us appoint representatives to settle conditions; if you refuse, the world will be the witness that Catholic Spain has nobly done her duty.

THE FINANCIER.

HE OUGHT TO GET HOLD OF THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

(N.Y. Sun.)

He didn't look like a man who had been turning financial problems over and over in his mind for fifty years; but yet, you can't always correctly judge a man by his looks.

He walked up and down the depot platform for a time, and then suddenly rushing at an old man who was leaning against the wall and half asleep, he exclaimed:

"What about it nation?"

"Why, ha, ah! I thought you were going to strike me!" replied the old man as he straightened up.

"Shall we inflate the currency?" demanded the financier in earnest tones.

"You may for all I care!" bluntly replied the old man. "All I want is to get my baggage aboard the Montreal train all right."

"Or, shall we contract the currency?" asked the financier, backing up to the stove.

"I don't care a —— what you do with it, so that I strike the train!" growled the old man, as he leaned back against the wall.

"This question of finance is one of the greatest in the world," continued the financier, "and I demand that you exhibit an interest in it."

"I'll be switched if I will!" growled the old man, his eyes half shut.

"This bit of green paper," continued the financier, "taking a dollar from his vest pocket, "is supposed to represent one hundred cents. Answer me if it does!"

"Oh, lemme alone!" growled the old man, his head nodding and his eyes shut.

"If I owe you one dollar I can pay you off with this bit of paper; but would I be paying you eighty, ninety, or one hundred cents?"

"You——don't——owe——me——anything!" sighed the old man now almost dreaming.

"Gold is money and greenbacks are money," continued the stranger; but if you have gold you would not exchange it for my greenbacks. And yet why not?"

The old man was now asleep, and didn't hear.

"And yet why not?" asked the financier once again.

The old man's eyes never opened.

"And yet why not?"

The old man snored a half snore.

"And yet why not?" exclaimed the financier, giving the sleeping man a gentle kick on the shin.

"Whoa! dumit to thunder! who did that?" yelled the old man as he leaped up.

"And yet why not?" coolly inquired the financier.

"Why not what?"

"If we inflate the currency, that is, increase it, if we add millions of paper dollars to the millions already afloat, what must be the effect?"

"I'll effect you if you kick me again!" roared the old man, now thoroughly aroused.

"On the other hand," coolly continued the financier, "if we contract the currency, diminish the amount afloat, what result will follow?"

"What do I care? What are you talking finance to me for? I believe you are a pick-pocket, and I'll knock your head off if you don't clear out!"

"Something must be done, but what shall we do?" continued the financier in earnest tones. "The Government says that this bit of paper is a dollar; yet it is only 88, 90 or 92 cents when brought in contact with a gold dollar. It is because of——?"

"Lemme alone, I say!" shouted the old man. "What in Texas do I care about your financial talk?"

"The Government says that this dollar bill is one dollar," said the financier, "and yet it refuses to give me a dollar in gold for it. Why?"

"That's why!" ejaculated the old man, as he struck a straight blow from the shoulder.

"We must either contract or expand," replied the financier, as he took the old man by the throat and backed him against the wall; "we must know that our money is worthless or worth one hundred cents on the dollar!"

"Let go or me! There—ha!—ugh!"

And the old man kicked like a mule.

"And until that period arrives," replied the financier, crowding the old man into a corner and jamming him hard, "no capitalist will feel like withdrawing his money from the banks and risking it in even legitimate speculation."

"Help! Police" called the old man.

"Let Congress settle this question," the financier was saying, when an officer collared him and walked him away. As he passed out of the depot he went on:

"Whether we are to have hard money or inflation, and confidence will be at once restored and——".

But he had turned the corner.

"Hang my buttons!" said the old man, as he wiped his face; "what do I know about conflation or distraction, and what'll the old woman say when she sees me all pounded up this way."

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

INDIANA county is infested by sheep thieves.

PIOLLET has 1,005 more votes than Pershing in the State.

THE Reading railroad company is fitting up a left-handed locomotive.

THE File Works at Beaver Falls are running on the eight hour system.

THE Democrats of Jefferson county gain one vote over the election of 1872.

A TITUSVILLE firm shipped a lot of machinery to Cardenas, Cuba, on Saturday last.

A PHILADELPHIA girl has two living grandmothers and three living great-grandfathers.

ONE-HALF a million tons of ore are mined in Longswamp township, Berks county.

TWO silver ten cent pieces and two five cent nickels were recently taken from the craw of a chicken in Clearfield.

LEMONT furnace, near Uniontown, will be completed in two or three weeks. The ore in stock is now being roasted.

THE Evangelical Luthern church at Salem, Clarion county, Pa., will be dedicated, on the 21st of November, 1875.

ON Monday, last week, the Allentown rolling-mill went into full operation affording employment to 1,000 men and boys.

WHILE gunning in Coventry, Chester county, the other day, Geo. Ewing accidently shot and wounded his little nephew, Allen Ewing, 9 years old.

REV. DR. R. BAKER, for seventeen years pastor of the Congregational church of Mercer, dropped dead on the streets of College Springs, Iowa, recently.

FOR the first time during the past eighteen months the Philadelphia and Reading railroad rolling mill was running full handed and on full time on Monday.

REV. DR. S. J. M. EASTON, pastor of the Franklin Presbyterian Church, and his estimable lady celebrated their silver wedding on Friday evening of last week.

A GANG of seven robbers was broken up in Athens township, Crawford county, last week. Five of the gang were arrested and are confined in the Meadville jail.

THE Oil Regions will likely be represented at the Centennial Exhibition by the derrick of the old Drake well. The derrick is still standing at the well near Titusville.

IRON ore exists in every township in Lawrence county, but the townships of Slipperyrock, Shenango and Wayne are most noted for the production of this mineral.

MESSRS. SHANTZ & KEELY, at their stove foundry, Spring City, have sixty moulders at work. They have orders ahead to keep them busy for several months.

JONAS SWAGER recently attended a corn husking in Montgomery county, and while at supper was choked to death by a piece of meat lodging in his throat. He was 75 years old.

A REDUCTION of 7½ per cent. in wages is announced in all the departments of the Phœnix Iron works. Production is very slow, and there is little prospect for steady work for the employees at the reduction.

A MISCHIEVOUS young belle of Bellefonte, dressed in gentleman's clothing one day last week, and taking a female friend to a Squire's office was duly married. After the ceremony she removed the whiskers.

GEORGE WALTERS, ESQ., the Democratic candidate who was chosen Sheriff of Butler county at the recent elections, was serenaded by a large number of the citizens of Butler on Saturday night last, without respect to party.

A MAN named Keough, a resident of Sharon, was found dead in the street near the foot of Jennyburg Hill, in that place, on Monday morning. As he was addicted to drink, it is supposed that his death resulted from intemperance.

A BOY named Beck was killed near Cherry Tree, close to the northern limit of Cambria county, a few days ago, by being thrown from a cart, the wheel catching his head between the spokes, taking him once and a half around, and then passing over his head.

MARY MCDONALD, sister of the girl who drowned herself in the harbor, at Erie, and who was rescued at the time, on Friday last threw herself into the Lake, at a time when no assistance was at hand, and was drowned. She kept her promise to join her sister.

A THIEF, supposed to be a tramp, entered Bern Church, Berks county, through a window and stole the cloth that covered the altar. It is thought he slept in the church, beside the altar, as the cushion from the lounge and the cover from the pulpit were found on the floor near the altar in the shape of a bed.

WM. BARNACLE employed as a bottom filler at the Douglass furnace, Sharpsburg Mercer county, was instantly killed on Sunday morning last. A wheelbarrow fell from the hoisting house a distance of fifty-five feet, lighting upon Barnacle's head. The wheelbarrow weighed five hundred and thirty pounds.

ON Saturday, at Easton, while several persons were engaged in hoisting a 1,500 lb casting from a mould, the foundation of the large crane gave way. Courtland Bell, aged eighteen years, who had been turning the crank, fell beneath the ponderous apparatus and was fatally crushed. Hart Reed, a moulder, was badly hurt, and several others made narrow escapes.

ON Monday evening of last week Aaron McClure and William Whitsett, of West Middletown, Washington county, were out gunning, a shot fired at a rabbit missed its mark and lodged in the face of Mr. McClure. The shots lodged above and below the eye, one through the flesh of the eye and nose, disfiguring the face in a frightful manner, but fortunately not striking a vital part.

A BOILER exploded at Boyle & Hazletts coke works at Stauffer station, Fayette county, on Wednesday of last week. The engine house was made a total wreck, and a good part of the mammoth trussel works was torn up. Fortunately but two persons were hurt, Samuel Gibony and Thomas Decker who were in the engine house at the time of the disaster. The boiler bursted in the middle and each piece was thrown about two hundred (200) yards.

A REGULARLY organized gang of thieves was broken up at Monongahela City last week. The band had regularly elected officers and made their headquarters at a house in a secluded hollow near the town, where the robberies were planned, the "swag" stored and a guard kept constantly day and night for the protection of the goods and the thieves. The gang was discovered through information furnished by Mrs John Tomer, wife of one of their number. A citizens' patrol was organized and John Tomer, Ben Arthurs, Bob Wyethe and Nelson Hillman were arrested, though Tom Harrison escaped. The headquarters of the band was searched and a lot of stolen goods recovered. Tomer subsequently confessed that the gang had perpetrated fifty-three robberies. The thieves had become so bold that they would stop and rob persons on the highway. The band was called "One Hundred and One, or Sleepy Jacks," and it is said the three ringleaders threatened to kill Mrs. Tomer if she revealed their hiding place after her husband had been arrested.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Belfont, Lawrence and Ironton mills at Ironton are at work at about their full capacity.

THE rail mill of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company is running on rails for the Wabash road.

THE Union Screw Works, Cleveland, have a building capacity for ten thousand gross of screws per day. They are now turning out every size on the list.

THE Cuyahoga Falls Wire Works are running to their full capacity, night and day, and are still unable to keep up with their orders. They refused an order week before last for five thousand pounds of fine wire per month for the season.

The Canton Steel Works, Bolton, Meyers & Co., are running day and night to their utmost capacity, to fill orders, and have enough ahead to keep them busy during the winter. This is certainly a flattering state of affairs in these times of almost universal depression.

MUTINY IN THE PENITENTIARY.

CONVICTS ATTACK A CONTRACTOR.

KNIVES, HATCHETS AND IRON BARS USED—FIVE PRISONERS IMMURED IN THE DUNGEON—NO ONE KILLED AFTER ALL.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

The monotony of prison life at the State institution in the Second ward, Allegheny, was broken on Monday afternoon by the most startling exhibition of insubordination that has occurred since the occasion when Superintendent Day had the pistol practice on the criminal energy there restrained. For a time it was feared that a murder would be committed, but the timely arrival of the Deputy Warden prevented it.

During the afternoon a young man named Smith, a foreman in the whip factory, under the contractor, Mr. Charles Weaver, ordered a colored convict to do some work which the latter refused. Smith then informed Weaver, and for this the prisoner and two colored companions and one Caucasian attacked him. One burly African snatched up a bar of iron, sharp pointed at one end, another took a shoe knife, while a third proposed to use his little hatchet. Weaver seeing Smith's danger sprang to his assistance and in turn was attacked, forced into a corner and thrown down. With the villainous crew evidencing every intention to take his life, Weaver hallooed to a guard for assistance. The latter, however, it is said, through fear or some other reason did not respond, though armed with a revolver. Fortunately while Weaver was indulging in a hasty retrospect of his past life and the deeds done in the body, and trying to summon for use an appropriate prayer for the occasion, the Deputy Warden became aware of the situation and confronted the convicts with a large revolver in his hand. The exhibition of the weapon caused a revulsion of feeling in their minds and they suddenly relinquished their victim. The convicts were then marched off by the officers of the institution and placed in the dungeon to reflect and repent of their rash act at their leisure. One prisoner who took no part in the fight but who cheered the men on and exhorted them to get their work in on Weaver, was also put into the black hole. He is one of the gang who attacked Mr. Day in the Penitentiary something more than two years since. As there are about ninety men employed in the whip factory, Weaver and Smith were apprehensive that a large body of them would take a hand.

For some reason or other neither Weaver nor any of his "bosses" were armed. The omission was supplied however shortly after the row, by his going to a hardware store and purchasing three ferocious looking weapons of heavy caliber. He now thinks he and his men will be able to meet and repel any outbreak that may occur.

Weaver was pretty badly hammered and feels considerably demoralized though he received no serious injury. He has spent most of his life in charge of men in Penitentiaries and reformatory institutions; was at one time in charge of a gang in the Reform School, and never had any trouble before. He says he never thought there was any necessity for fire-arms. He is converted to that belief now however, and will probably keep his eye skinned for that gang hereafter.

THE IRWIN'S CONFLAGRATION.

LIST OF LOSERS—AMOUNT OF LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The fire at Irwin's station on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Tuesday morning, proved a grand opportunity for thieves. Men were seen carrying off tobacco, cigars, etc. Mr. McWilliams the jeweler lost everything except such goods as were in the safe. The total loss by the fire as has been stated, will reach $75,000. Following are the names of those whose property was destroyed:

Jacob Tailor, dwelling and furniture mostly saved. S. D. Rodebaugh, boot and shoe shop, destroyed. Mosses Vial, dwelling house. A. B. Blair, boot and shoe store. Al Heifner, restaurant and dwelling house. L Barkowitz, clothing store. These dwellings were owned by S. D. Rodebaugh, and insured for $5,200.

Henry Bailey, store, dwelling and tenement house; total loss; insurance $6,300.

In the basement of Jacob Goehring's four story business house, occupied by Davis & Doss as a saloon and billiards, where the fire originated, the loss is total, and no insurance. Goehring's building was occupied as follows: First floor Kimberly & Copeland, drug store; small portion of stock saved, insured for $1,400. Second, Loughrey & Reisenger, dentist shop and dwelling; total loss, no insurance. Third floor, Town Hall; no insurance.

Billheimer & Boyd, hardware; loss over insurance, insured for $5,000.

Peter Long, dwelling; insured for $1,000.

Gileman's bakery; insured for $1,500.

D. D. Copeland's store, now occupied by W. F. Sargent as a dry goods store. Mr. Sargent's loss, $4,000; insured for $3,000. Copeland's insurance, $1,100; loss greater.

Dwelling house owned by Joseph Copeland, occupied by Mrs. Bowers. Insurance, $800. Mrs. Bowers' effects partly saved.

Dwelling owned and occupied by S. C. Remsburg, and tenant house occupied by Mrs. Ridinger. Insurance $4,000.

T. S. McWilliams, jewelry store, part of stock saved but stolen. No insurance.

Richard McWilliams, tin shop, &c. Small insurance.

John McWilliams, dwelling; blown up; furniture saved. Insurance, $1,960.

B. McWilliams, office Irwin Spray. Total loss. Insurance, $150.

On the opposite side of Main street the following damage was done:

William A. Brawley's dwelling house, badly damaged. Loss, $500; insured.

Dr. Sowash's office destroyed. No insurance.

Squire McQuiston's office destroyed. No insurance.

William Fry, restaurant; total loss. No insurance.

John Gregg's dwelling, insured for $2,-500; total loss.

Dwelling house of Mrs. Drennan, badly damaged by water.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott has introduced the new and pleasurable novelty of filling teeth without the least pain, and now all those who have been neglecting their teeth through fear of the drills and scrapers can visit 278 Penn avenue and have them restored painless, and in such a skillful and artistic manner that they will last for life.

GOLD MEDAL.

THE FIRM OF MESSRS. HARRIS & EWING AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE EXPOSITION FOR THE BEST DISPLAY OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

The Gold Medal for the best display of drugs and chemicals was awarded to Messrs. Harris & Ewing, the well known Druggists and Wholesale Dealers in Chemicals, Paints, Oils, &c. We do not know of an award that was bestowed with more justness or discrimination. The competition in this line of goods was very great and all competitors made elaborate and beautiful displays, but in the number of specimens, the quality of each, and the good taste in the arranging, no one seemed to approximate that of Messrs. Harris & Ewing.

THE COURTS

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Caroline Walters plead nolo contendere to a charge of Sunday liquor selling and was dismissed on payment of costs, Columbus Patterson prosecutor.

Isaac Weil, charged by Leon Hershberger with conspiracy, was acquitted and costs divided.

He was also acquitted of a similar charge preferred by A. A. Milligan, but directed to pay costs.

Abraham McCray was acquitted of a charge of larceny, Samuel McFarland, prosecutor.

John Green was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

P. W. Herron, charged with false pretense, was acquitted.

The indictment against Michael Woods for misdemeanor in office, was quashed. John Schetzell prosecutor.

Sarah Ann Myne plead nolo contendere to a charge of assault and battery.

The two cases of Simon Shoop et al, indicted for libel, were non prossed.

Patrick Devlin and P. C. Devlin were acquitted of a charge of false pretense.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

John C. Rothe vs. Plunkett & Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $32 05.

John A. Young for use vs. A. H. Miller, garnishee of M. B. Cooper. Verdict for plaintiff for $132 05.

R. D. Jones vs. International Building and Loan Association; action to recover money subscribed for stock. Verdict for plaintiff for $263 principal, and $10 76 interest, subject to opinion of court on question of law reserved.

Bates & Gray vs. Howard & Son; action for meat furnished. Verdict for plaintiffs for $563 18.

William Rowbottom vs. Richard Perry; action for work done. Verdict for plaintiff for $14 56.

James D. Scott vs. L. J. Keuchler; action for damages for alleged malicious prosecution. Verdict for plaintiff for 6¼ cents damages.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the case of Gertrude Wiseman vs. Philip Wiseman.

Thomas Richardson vs. Henry Phite; action to recover for sand furnished. On trial.

Clementine Wallace vs. Henry Morris, an action for damages caused to property of the plaintiff by its having been flooded by the action of the defendant in draining his property, adjoining that of Wallace. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick

Patrick Welsh and wife vs. Patrick Cassell and wife; action for slander. Jury out.

Samuel Musgrave vs. John Eichley; action for money paid as stakes on a bet. Jury disagreed.

Oliver Adams vs. Jackson Black; action of replevin. Peremptory non-suit entered.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Jacob Seifert, deceased. Citation on John Staib executor to account.

George and Fritz Welland, minors. Bond of John Kramer, guardian, in $200, filed and approved.

Charlotte Schremp. Order on Samuel Sarver, late guardian, to pay over the moneys in his hands to George H. Abel, now guardian, or show cause why not.

Estate of John Junghaus, deceased. Report of sale presented and confirmed nisi.

Samuel Trimble, et al. Petition of guardian for leave to pay over the interest of the funds in his hands, belonging to his wards, for the support, &c. Leave granted guardian to expend the interest, not exceeding $110 annually.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

George B. Brown, Esq., on motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., was admitted to practice in this court.

Klein vs. Meritz. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1, was argued by W. F. Miller for plaintiff in error, and Bayne contra.

Rigdon et al. vs. Pittsburgh Building and Loan Association. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1, was argued by L. B. Duff for plaintiff in error and Shiras, contra.

Coleman, Rahm & Co. vs. Chadwick. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2, was argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error and Fitzsimmons, contra.

The city of Allegheny vs. Mackey et al. Error to the Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county, argued by Messrs. Acheson and W. B. Rodgers for plaintiff in error and Messrs. Robert Woods, and George Shiras, Jr., for the city. The error claimed to the rulings of the court below are as follows:

First—In not affirming the city's third point, as follows: That the low water line, as fixed by the Commissioners under the act of April 16, 1858, and approved by the final order of the District Court of Allegheny, of June 27, 1861, thenceforth became the southern boundary line of Bank lane, near South avenue.

Second—In not affirming the defendants' fourth point, as follows: That the act of April 28, 1873, and the patent issued under the same, did not invest the patentees with title to any land lying inside of the Commissioners' low water line, and the plaintiff cannot recover any portion of such land.

Third—In not affirming the defendants seventh point, as follows: That the subject of the act of Assembly of April 28, 1863, to wit: the grant of a large tract of main land, river shore, in the City of Allegheny, is not clearly expressed in the title of the act, viz: "An act to perfect the title to Kilbuck Island," &c., and therefore said act contravened the second Constitutional amendment of 1864, and is null and void.

Four—In not affirming the defendants' eighth point, as follows: That upon the whole evidence in the case, the verdict must be for the defendants.

Five—Instructing the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Six—In entering judgement for the plaintiffs upon the following question of law: Whether by virtue of the act of 16th of April, 1858 (fixing high and low water lines), and the subsequent proceedings under that act at No. 405, April term 1861, District Court of Allegheny county, the island having previously been swept away, the foundation thereof being then a bar at low water and the river at high water, the said foundation become attached to the main land, and the title thereto became vested in the city of Allegheny, or the lot owners.

Seventh— In not entering judgment for the defendant upon the question of law reserved.

Eighth—The verdict is uncertain and the Court erred in entering judgment thereon in favor of plaintiffs.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Powell, Gregg & Co., debtors. An order was granted on John R. Powell to show cause why he should not be adjudged bankrupt, returnable on the 18th inst.

Owston & Sowers, bankrupts. Each of the bankrupts filed a petition for a discharge, and orders were made for final hearings upon the same before Register Rogers on the 8th prox.

John A. Martin, bankrupt. The hearing of the rule on the assignee to show cause why he should not pay W. H. Thompson certain rent due is continued to the 15th inst.

George J. Rogers, bankrupt. An order was made for a general meeting of the directors on the 21st prox, at Ebensburg, before Register Harper.

Adam Fhey, bankrupt. The bankrupt was allowed to amend his schedule, an order was made for a meeting of the creditors before Register Shafer, on the 29th inst., to consider the debtor's proposition for settlement.

Beardsley & Trowbridge, bankrupts. An order was made allowing certain real estate to be sold at Sheriff's sale.

Thomas Richey et al. vs. Wm. M. Lloyd An order to show cause was made returnable on the 20th.

England & Bindley vs. Wm. F. Casey. The restraining order heretofore granted was set aside, and the injunction prayed for was refused.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The trial of Joseph Lansbury, charged with the murder of Cyrus Butler, was resumed.

The cross-examination of Martin Owens was resumed but nothing, differing from his examination in chief, was elicited.

The next witness was Margaret Owens, wife of Martin who corroborated her husband's testimony, relative to the threats used by the Deputy Marshalls.

Captain Dearing was next examined.

The counsel for the defense proposed to ask witness if he had not heard the dying declaration of Colonel Butler, in regard to the shooting. Counsel for the Government objected, and the Court ruled that if it could be shown that Colonel Butler knew he was dying, the evidence was admissable. If not it could not be taken.

Witness was asked if Colonel Butler had expressed his belief that he was dying. He replied in the negative, and the testimony offered was excluded. It is claimed that Butler's dying declaration would prove very favorable for the prisoner were it admissable.

A Mr. Reed was next called and testified that he had been intimately acquainted with Lansbury; had gone to school with him; had seen him at Selfridge's house on the day after the shooting, and had bandaged his left arm, which was bleeding copiously from a bullet wound.

A large number of character witnesses, among them Morris Wallace, Amos Reed, Ellis Irwin, L. R. Morrill, Martin Owens, James McCullough, Thomas Owens, Capt. Matthew Ogden and M. A. Monk, testified to the good character of the prisoner. Monk stated on cross-examination that he had understood that Lansbury did not intend to report, after he had been drafted.

The defense here rested and as the Government had no rebutting testimony to offer, Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning, when counsel will begin their argument.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Thomas Patterson was convicted of mayhem, but recommended to mercy. Wm. J. Ray prosecutor.

Gottlieb Altvater was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor to minors but was directed to pay costs.

Chris. Houch was acquitted of a charge of larceny, James Cavenaugh prosecutor.

Caroline Kohrsen alias Caroline Baldwin, is on trial on a charge of perjury, Mary J. Richardson prosecutrix.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Clementine Wallace vs. Henry Morris, an action to recover for alleged damage done to plaintiff's property by reason of water flowing on it through the alleged negligence of defendant. On trial.

Thomas Richardson vs. Henry Plate. Verdict for the plaintiff for forty-five dollars. This was an action to recover for sand sold.

Judgment of non suit was entered in the case of Hugh Toohey vs. John Toohey.

Alex. Chambers and wife vs. David McDonald and wife. An action of replevin. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Samuel E. Duncan vs. John J. Ralya and Stuart Robinson; an action to recover for hauling. On trial.

A motion was made for a new trial and reasons filed in the case of Walsh and wife vs. Cassel and wife.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The argument on the Smoky Island ejectment case was concluded.

Joseph Hunter et al. appellant, vs. Joseph Morganstern et al. Argued by Kerr and Guthrie for appellants, and Acheson and Shiras for appellees.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Samuel B. Byers, bankrupt, Butler county. The election of Kennedy Marshall as assignee, was approved.

England and Bindley et al. creditors, against Wm. F. Casey, debtor, Pittsburgh. An argument was had on motion for an injunction against certain execution creditors, and decision of the Court withheld.

Wm. H. Gregg and Joseph N. Powell, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves and John R. Powell, composing the firm of Powell, Gregg & Co., of Greenfield, Washington county.

N. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, Luzerne county. The petition of Samuel Raub, a creditor, for the ascertainment of his lien, referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

Tack Brothers, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Leave granted the assignees to accept the offer of E. D. Yutz for certain notes held by them. An order was also made for the sale of book accounts.

Connolly, Naylor & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. An order was granted on Melchesidic Naylor to show cause why he should not be adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his co-partners.

Reissick & Brother et al., creditors, vs. Baldwin, Marquis & Co., debtors, Allegheny. James D. Baldwin and M. Marquis adjudged bankrupts.

H. H. Householder vs steamer "Bengal Tiger," in admiralty. Judgment entered against J. W. Stewart, claimant, for $3,401 26 debt and interest, and against the sureties on the bond for costs, for $5,000, penalty, to be released on payment of said debt and interest, said sureties to show cause why same should not be paid or execution issue thereon.

U. S. District Court—Judge McKennan.

The day was spent by counsel on the argument on the case of Joseph Lansbury, charged with the murder of Cyrus Butler. District Attorney Reed will close for the Government this morning when the case will go to the jury.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

J. J. Hays, convicted of assault and battery on James Getty, was fined $50 and costs.

Bridget O'Malley, convicted of assaulting Ellen Murphy was fined six one half cents and costs.

Thomas Pattersen, convicted of mayhem on Wm. J. Ray, was fined $50, and sentenced to twenty-four hours imprisonment.

Jno. W. Powell, for assaulting Joseph Huffnagle was fined $20 and costs.

David Reese, for misdemeanor under the livery act, was fined six cents and costs. Robert Young prosecutor.

John Attenburg, for assaulting and battering John Rumkopf, was fined ten dollars and costs

Sentence was suspended in Tedy Finn's case. He was convicted of assault on Andrew Cravin.

Mark Donnelly, for assault and battery on David E. Evans, was fined six and one half cents and costs of prosecution.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

Alex. Chambers and wife vs. David McDonald and wife. Verdict for plaintiffs.

Clementine Wallace vs. Henry Morris. Verdict for plaintiff for $140.

Ernest Deckenbach vs. Jacob Meyer. Master's report presented and confirmed nisi.

George Woods was appointed auditor in the voluntary assignment of Benjamin Cohen.

In the matter of the application of the Homestead sub-school district, George R. White, Lemual Spahr and Wm. Hastings were appointed viewers.

A final decree was filed awarding partition in the case of James E. Schwartz vs. Mary Emma Haslett et al.

The account of assignee in the case of the voluntary assignment of John Cuthbert to C. Z. F. Rott was presented and publication ordered.

The account of assignee was also presented in the voluntary assignment of Jacob Katzenstein to M. Goldsmith.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing

Theresa Hasson vs. Joseph Hasson; libel in divorce. Subpœna granted.

No other business of moment was transacted in this court.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Estate of Benedict Bichsel, deceased, in partition. The heirs refusing to take the real estate of decedent, and no cause being shown to the contrary the same was ordered to be sold.

In re minor children of Ernest King deceased. Petition of B. H. Lubbers, guardian, for leave to purchase in extinguishment of her dower in certain real estate of Christopher King, deceased, the interest of Anna Maria King for the sum of $50. Prayer granted.

Estate of J. Douglas, deceased. Petition of executors for order to sell real estate named in the will of decedent. Citation granted to parties named to show cause, &c.

In re minor children of Samuel Jones, deceased. Petition of Beverly Jones guardian, for leave to mortgage real estate of his wards. Order made.

Estate of James M. Riter, deceased. Report of sale presented, and confirmed nisi.

Gonchilos Haver, minor. Benjamin N. McLain appointed guardian.

Estate of John Becker, deceased; in partition. Proceedings set aside at costs of petitioner.

Widows' appraisements were presented in the matter of the estates of John Snyder and John Koehrer.

Estate of Charles Ohliger, deceased. Report of sale presented, and confirmed nisi.

Estate of William M. Williams, Jr., deceased. Decree of distribution made.

Estate of David Cunningham, deceased Decree of distribution made.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

McVay Brothers, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Order made for the private sale of certain claims to George W. Wharton, Jr.

James Morrison, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order made restraining certain execution creditors.

J. S. McDonald, bankrupt, Pittsburgh, having complied with all the requirements of the act, the debtor was discharged from all his debts.

John Walter, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Discharged from bankruptcy.

John G. Harris, bankrupt, Clinton county. Petition of bankrupt to have proceedings dismissed and assent of creditors thereto presented and referred to Register Smith for examination and report.

William Nicholson, bankrupt. The restraining order granted J. W. Carmichan et al., 18 dissolved, and the injunction prayed for refused.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

U. S. Attorney Reed concluded his argument on behalf of the Government in the case of Joseph Lansbury, charged with the murder of Cyrus Butler, in Clearfield county, October 30th, 1864. The jury, after a retirement of half an hour, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs Samuel Cupples & Co., of St. Louis. An injunction was granted to stop the sale of an article called Manhattan Patent Compound Lye, patented by Isaac Stein, of Keokuk, the Court holding it to be an infringement of George Thompson's patents.

LANSBURY'S CASE.

SOME POINTS RESPECTING THE DRAFTING LAWS OF 1863-4.

(From The Daily Post of November 15.)

In the case of Joseph Lansbury, charged with the murder of Cyrus Butler, counsel for the defense, Messrs. Weir & Gibson and Thomas M. Marshall, submitted the following points on which they asked the Court to charge the jury:

1. That the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, authorizing persons to be drafted into the military service of the United States, which declare that persons drafted who fail to report after being notified as required by said act, shall be regarded as deserters, and the twelfth section of the act of Congress of February 24, 1864, under which the defendant stands indicted, are highly penal and must be strictly construed.

2. That by the twelfth section of the aforesaid act of March 3, 1863, those who were drafted were entitled to be notified thereof by proper authority, "within ten days after they were so drafted, by written or printed notice, to be served personally, or by leaving a copy thereof at his last place of residence, requiring them to appear at a designated rendezvous to report for duty."

3. That if the jury believe that James Lansbury, the defendant, was not personally served with such written or printed notice, or that no copy of such written or printed notice was left at his last place of residence, he was not a deserter, or non-reporting drafted man within the meaning of said act, and was not therefore liable to arrest as such.

4. That on an indictment for murder under the twelfth section of the aforesaid act of the 24th of February, 1864, conversations of the defendant about "arranging to pay his commutation money," or declarations that he "would neither go or pay," are not sufficient evidence that he was served with the notice required by the twelfth section of the aforesaid act of March 3, 1863.

5. That it the jury should find that the defendant was not served with the notice prescribed by the twelfth section of the act of March 3, 1863, but should find that he believed, from other sources of information, that he was drafted and did not report, he was not liable to arrest as a deserter or non-reporting drafted man, under the provisions of the aforesaid act.

6. That if the jury should find from the evidence that the defendant was drafted, and lawfully notified thereof and failed to report—that Butler and Van Vleet were special agents, lawfully authorized to effect his arrest—that they went upon his premises on the Sabbath, and without giving him notice of the object or purpose of their presence, broke into the house, and with loud oaths, uttered within the defendant's hearing, that they would shoot him, and with loaded revolvers in their hand, immediately rushed up stairs, toward the room where he was, from which there were no means of exit, but by the said stairway, and fired upon and wounded the defendant, and that the defendant believed that his life was in imminent danger, or that he was about to suffer great bodily harm, and so believing, fired upon Butler, which afterwards resulted in his death, then and in such case his offense is excusable homicide in self defense, or at most but manslaughter, and therefore not guilty of murder in manner and form as he stands indicted.

7. That if the jury believe that Butler and Van Vleet, in attempting the arrest of the defendant, did so in such a violent and threatening manner, with deadly weapons in their hands, as to create the belief in the mind of the defendant that they were about to take his life, or inflict upon him great bodily harm, and that he, so believing and to save himself, fired upon them, which afterwards resulted in Butler's death, then, and in such, the defendant is not guilty of murder in manner and form as he stands indicted, and the verdict of the jury should, therefore, be that of not guilty.

9. That the evidence of the defendant's good character as a peaceable citizen is a legitimate element in his defense, and should be taken in consideration by the jury in connection with all the other evidence in the case.

10. That if upon a careful consideration of all the evidence in the case, the jury should have a reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant, their verdict should be that of acquittal.

In regard to the necessity for notice from the Government to a drafted man that he is a deserter, Judge McKennan ruled that an officer could not take a man unless it could be shown that the man had knowledge that he was a deserter. Without notice he was not bound to submit and surely had the right to defend his liberty.

NOT GUILTY.

THE JURY IN THE LANSBURY CASE RENDER A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

(From The Daily Post of November 15.)

In the case of Joseph Lansbury, charged with the murder of Provost Marshall Cyrus Butler, of Clearfield county, on the 30th of October, 1864, while the latter was in pursuit of Lansbury, who had been drafted, Judge McKennan instructed the jury, that he held that it was a most essential part of the Government proof to show that defendant, in committing the crime charged, was prompted by a motive to hinder or obstruct an officer in the discharge of his duties imposed under the act. Can a man, His Honor asked, be said to resist an officer in the discharge of his duties, unless he has knowledge that the person he is resisting is really an officer? The very essence of the offense is in resisting or obstructing an officer in the performance of duties specially devolving upon him, and pre-supposes knowledge. He then referred briefly to the evidence bearing upon this point, and quoted portions of the testimony of Van Vleet, Miller and other witnesses on the part of the Government. He said the jury must be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant knew the officers, who were dressed in citizens' clothes, who visited his house in the night time, and who made every effort to surprise and capture him, were officers acting under the law. It was for the jury to say whether the testimony offered by the Government established the point. In conclusion he said counsel for the defense had submitted several points, on which they desired to instruct the jury. He did not think it necessary, as he had given them instruction on what he had considered the essential point in the cause.

Mr. Gibson then stated that the points submitted would be withdrawn, and the case was submitted to the jury shortly before twelve o'clock. After half an hour's deliberation they returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the defendant was discharged by proclamation. His friends then gathered around him, and he received the warmest congratulations. His demeanor throughout was calm and impertunable, and he received the announcement with composure.

THIRTY-FIRST AND LAST DAY.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE MCBRIDE-PIERCE WEDDING—FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE WITNESS THE LAUNCH OF THE MATRIMONIAL BARK—WHAT CONSTITUTED A PORTION OF THE BRIDAL GUESTS—PRESIDENT NELLIS WATCHED—THE INSTITUTE A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

(From The Daily Post of November 15)

The Thirty-first and last day of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, closed on Saturday night in a manner that gave satisfaction to the managers and public, and shows conclusively that the project is one that is destined to be forever popular in the Twin Cities notwithstanding the misgivings of the faint hearted that it could never be made a success in these prosaic and steady going cities. No accurate estimate has yet been made of the receipts and expenses of the undertaking though it is known that the receipts have been in excess and that a balance will be shown on the credit side. There have been at least a quarter of a million tickets sold, exclusive of season tickets, complimentaries, etc. The exhibit is admitted by all who exhibited at Cincinnati and Chicago to compare favorably with those of the cities named. When we consider the disadvantages, hickerings and bad weather under which the project was begun, carried on and consummated, we can only wonder at the result. No doubt next year everything will work more smoothly, and still better results will be realized. It is the managers intention to open about the latter part of August and keep up the show until the end of September. Many thousands will pass through this city on their way to the Centennial, and the Exposition here will induce most of them to stop off and become acquainted with us and our city.

THE WEDDING

proved an immense card on Saturday night. The lowest estimate places the crowd at fifteen thousand people, of all ages, colors and conditions. The bride and groom were early on hand and were packed away in the Executive Committee room to be produced when they would do the most good. At nine o'clock, when it became know that the ceremony was about to come off, the rush began and a perfect pandemonium ensued. A foreigner who had never heard of us might have supposed that a wedding, instead of being an every day occurrance in this country, was an event of exceeding rarity and of stupendous import.

And such a crowd! Such a jam! The two cities seemed to have turned out their peculiar people to do "honor" to the closing scenes of the grand Exposition. They swayed, and pulled and screeched and howled and swore, while babies and little children yelled, or struggled on the verge of suffocation. It did not take long for the better disposed class of people to discover that home was preferable to the Exposition, even if a wedding was on the programme, and large numbers of them made an early exit.

There were hosts of females of questionable repute, sailing and swaggering and now and then staggering about the halls and corridors, redolent of musk and Bourbon. The genteel rough was there in all the glory of Arizona diamonds and dollar store jewelry. So also was the substratum of roughdom, rank with tobies and seven cent whisky. The colored population turned out a full delegation and among them the roughest of their representatives. Taken together the crowd was a motley one, and not to be desired as a second experiment in sight seeing.

The police regulations were wholly inadequate to the occasion, but we do not feel disposed to criticise the management who apparently did not give the matter any thought in advance. It is really a matter of wonder and congratulation that no serious disturbance occurred, or that the pickpockets did not reap a wholesale harvest, instead of confining themselves to the depradations elsewhere recorded. Some of the police in attendance were inefficient, while others did their duty and did it well, and they are deserving of the highest praise. Especially is this the case with Officer J. Gumbert, on duty by the Grand Parlors, on the way leading to the Art Gallery.

Lost children were the bane of anxious parents. Hundreds of little ones had gone in the afternoon, and child-like concluded to stay to see the wedding. Later in the evening anxious parents repaired to the building in search of the little truants, and the search for them almost baffles description. They were found in out-of-the-way places, or packed in the crowds, among drunken ruffians and nearly suffocated and frightened almost to death. No serious accidents occurred in the recovery of the children, and we believe that none were eventually lost. But in many cases the task of finding and extricating them was attended with difficulties, not to say danger, from intoxicated roughs.

THE CEREMONY

was performed by Rev. J. Vannote on the music stand, the Episcopalian form being used. W. C. Smythe presented the wedding rings, and the ceremony was over in about ten minutes, when the same scenes ensued that characterized the first appearance of the bridal pair. The happy couple however reached the lower door in safety, where a carriage waited, and they were driven to the depot. They went to Niagara Falls, from which point they will gravitate eastward, and finally swing round the circle home again, sorry, perhaps, that they cannot have the same ceremony performed daily on similar advantageous terms. They evidently took the matter more cooly than most persons in similar circumstances.

THE BRIDE

was dressed in a black and white striped silk dress, trimmed with black cluny lace, with a white illusion around her throat, and orange blossoms, also orange blossoms in her hair. The groom was dressed about as grooms usually are.

Miss Pierce, or rather Mrs. McBride, is a good looking brunette, and a native of Monorgahela City, though she has resided in this city for two years past. George McBride resides at Oakdale, and teaches music for sustenance. The presents were many and various, from a pair of baby shoes and a doll to a cook stove. In fact everything needed to start a young couple in life, with little responsibilities in prospect.

A PRESENTATION.

That President A. J. Nellis' labors have been appreciated, was made manifest on Saturday night by the presentation of the first premium gold watch and massive chain and locket. The gift was from the exhibitors, as an earnest of their appreciation of him as a man and gentleman. The watch is one of Paul Breton's make, adjusted to heat and cold and position, with twenty-one ruby jewels, stem-winder, hunting-case, eighteen karat gold, very heavy, and of superior workmanship. It was bought from the stand of Messrs. Scharnke & Will, the firm who took the first premium on watches, at a cost of four hundred and fifty dollars, and bears the following inscription on the inside of the case: "Presented to A. J. Nellis, President, the Premium Watch, by the Exhibitors, as a token of their high regard, November 13, 1875." Mr. Smythe made the presentation speech, and the response was made by Hon. A. G. Cochran on behalf of Mr. Nellis. The affair was one of the most pleasant since the opening of the Institute.

THE "REMINGTON"

received two (2) first premiums at the Pittsburgh Exposition for the *Best Family* Sewing Machine and best Sewing Machine Table. Nov. 13t&W.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE spelling bee again buzzes in country school houses.

THE Saltzburg Press says there is a possibility of Rogers & Burchfield's Iron Works resuming within thirty days.

AN attempt was made to burn the Buckley school house in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, on Friday night of last week.

MR. J. W. GETZINGER, of Williamsport, caught with hook and line five hundred and seventy eight perch in three days' fishing last week.

MR. GEORGE GOOD, an estimable citizen of old Lycoming township, Lycoming county, died at Good's Mills, on Lycoming creek, on last Monday. His age was sixty-six years.

THE managers of the Hardin county Agricultural Society have become disgusted with holding Fairs and now offer their Fair Grounds for sale. Benighted Kenton!

MEADVILLE is about organizing a coffee company to furnish the firemen with hot coffee when on duty, which does away with the use of liquor, usually demanded on such occasions.

ANOTHER Convention of Sportsmen's Clubs is to be held in Harrisburg, on November 18th, and circulars have been issued requesting local clubs to send a full representation to the Convention.

Centaur Liniment allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone and muscle ailments. [White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for Animals.

WEST WINDSOR, Mich., Dec. 10, 1874.

"Mr. Riley Hance, of this place, an aged man, has had a wonderful cure by your Liniment, and he wants it made known for the benefit of mankind. The following is his affidavit:

Yours truly, L. McQUOWN.

"State of Michigan, County of Eaton, SS.

"Riley Hance, on his oath, says: That for the last ten years he has been very severely afflicted with the rheumatism, and has been for the last six years entirely helpless, insomuch that he could hardly move, and had given up all hopes of ever being helped. And deponent further says that about five months ago, I commenced the using of Centaur Liniment, and it has produced wonderful results, and now I feel almost as well as ever. RILEY HANCE."

"Subscribed and sworn to) LEONIDAS MCGROWN,
before me, this the) Justice of the Peace,"
19 day of Dec. 1874.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 30, 1873.

"GENTLEMEN—I take very great pleasure in recommending the Centaur Liniment for animals. It is the best remedy I have ever tried for bruises, strains, cuts, splints, &c. Very respectfully,

HENRY P. MOORATH."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it. novl-3m

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 3 squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done.

G. COLEMAN & SON

1876. Postpaid. $1 60.

THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED. Send 10 cents for a Sample Number. SUBSCRIBE NOW, and get the remaining numbers of 1875 FREE.

JOHN L. SHOREY,
36 Bromfield Street, Boston.
novl4-4tw

FORTUNES

Of $100,000, $50,000, $30,000, $25,000 $20,000, $15,000, with other Smaller Sums are paid in full by the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each. 6 for $5. 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free. SELDEN & CO., Eastern Agents, 79 Nassau street, New York. se18-3mW

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. au14-1yW

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. sep15-1yW

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 59 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. au5-1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ART VS NATURE

COLORS OF AUTUMN SURPASSED BY THE New Shades of Zephyr,

In Tod Green, Gas Blue, Ombre and all the New Shades, Only 15c Per Oz.

Yarn on balls (new and convenient) per lb	$ 20
Blue 4th, 3 ree thread yarn	93
Black or White Germantown Yarns, per oz	10
Ladies' Fleecy Lined Hose	19
Ladies' Merino Rib Hose	14
Men's Merino Half Hose	13
Men's Medicated Shirts	1 14
Ladies Merino Vests (fine)	73
Beauty Corsets	60
Cashmere Corsets, Black, Blue or Red	2 97
Ladies Bosom Forms	34
Unshrinkable Merino Skirts	1 23
Wide Braid Gimps	24
Fancy Black Combs	23
Silk or Swiss Ties	19
Painted Cameo Pins	1 23
Wide Hemstitched Handkerchiefs	85

Fancy Hosiery, Worsted and Silk Fringes, Braids, and Braid Gimps, Knit Woolens, Laces and Notions, at

CARLISLE, 37 Fifth Av.

novl1-tt-s&W

NEW PATENT

Atmospheric Disk!

FOR HOLDING

Both Upper and Lower and all Styles o Partial Sets of Teeth,

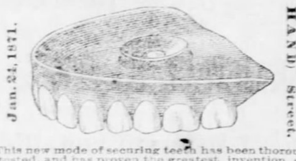
On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base,

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

PATENTED Jan. 26, 1871. Third floor above No. 84 and 86 SIXTH Street.



This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Dick may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the state. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and fear no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal-lyr

New and Novel LOTTERIES!

$13,000	for	$2 00
$12,000	for	2 00
$30,000	for	5 00
$30,000	for	5 00

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES

On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$250,000 IN PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $250,000.

A $5 Single Number Lottery

Will be drawn on the 30th day of each month.

Whole tickets, $5. Halves, $2 50.

Prize payable in full and no postponement of drawings take place.

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12 Chromos for $1. The grandest chance ever offered agents. We will mail to any address, post paid, 1 beautiful Oil Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, and guaranteed to sell for $3 in an hour. Try a Chromo agency, it is the best paying agency out. Everybody loves and buys Chromos. We have work and money for all, men and women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or traveling. Inclose $1 in a letter. Chromos by return mail. They sell at sight.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Pen holder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single packages with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents.

BEST Selling imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Watch, English polished Gold plate sunk Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansion Balance. Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from $60 to $100. It sells and trades readily for from $25 to $60. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price $17 only. We will send this watch C. O. D. subject to examination, if you send $2 with the order, the balance of $15 you can pay the Express Co. if the watch proves satisfactory.

ALL Can make splendid pay selling our goods. We have other novelties which are as staple as Flour. Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue.

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WINDOW GLASS,

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The "IRON CITY COLLEGE is the only institution of the kind, in this city, that we recommend to the public patronage."—Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburgh, Pa. au14-3mw

$10 TO $25 Per Day to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures cert

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICIAL—1875.

The following is the official vote of the State complete. Hartranft's plurality is 12,030; Rawle's plurality, 9,725. The Prohibition vote foots up 13,244 for Browne and 12,468 for Pennypacker. Both the Republican candidates obtained their election by a minority vote:

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR. PEN NO. D.	Hartranft, R.	Browne, Temp.	STATE TREASURER. Piollet, D.	Rawle, R.	Pennypacker, Temp.
Adams	3009	2477	22	3005	2478	20
Allegheny	13245	18707	1585	13513	18492	1514
Armstrong	3121	3605	196	3161	3591	154
Beaver	2702	3085	301	2709	3139	258
Bedford	3099	2806	27	3100	2800	26
Berks	13433	6864	24	13383	6876	23
Blair	3166	3711	264	3169	3696	260
Bradford	4295	6526	466	4325	6356	440
Bucks	7009	6713	280	7011	6701	276
Butler	3891	3796	503	3938	3815	407
Cambria	3299	3325	117	3306	3259	119
Cameron	476	553	18	482	545	19
Carbon	2728	2347	6	2732	2351	5
Centre	3564	3097	590	3458	2108	586
Chester	8005	7015	789	8035	6954	755
Clarion	3221	2196	157	3244	2207	121
Clearfield	3273	1819	53	3275	1826	48
Clinton	2598	1771	91	2605	1799	87
Columbia	3757	1643	107	3730	1633	108
Crawford	5526	6146	131	5537	6043	108
Cumberland	4309	3603	66	4366	3597	48
Dauphin	4744	6374	53	4731	6333	54
Delaware	2973	4075	50	3071	4076	....
Elk	1055	503	8	1052	503	8
Erie	4744	6699	120	4641	6809	94
Fayette	4299	3472	98	4321	3466	91
Forest	319	376	37	322	374	32
Franklin	3954	4074	95	3955	4060	97
Fulton	981	684	12	983	699	4
Greene	2699	1617	9	2696	1512	8
Hunting'on	2605	2546	408	2670	2553	478
Indiana	1795	3040	400	1788	3051	373
Jefferson		1923	458	2298	2043	305
Juniata	1771	1198	143	1761	1209	142
Lancaster	7581	12735	575	7614	12687	512
Lawrence	1427	2335	676	1458	2291	748
Lebanon	2608	3869	17	2599	3860	16
Lehigh	6758	4630	3	6774	4612	2
Luzerne	11335	9696	503	11167	9614	551
Lycoming	4641	3488	97	4651	3489	88
McKean	976	940	12	956	939	12
Mercer	4287	4911	502	4303	5030	462
Mifflin	1886	1446	50	1540	1461	46
Monroe	2630	662	6	2657	588	4
Montg'ry	8339	8364	244	8382	8274	268
Montour	1372	1002	35	1397	1004	31
Northamp'n	7248	4364	22	7389	4292	21
North'um'd	4567	3691	74	4494	3734	68
Perry	2448	2429	52	2446	2428	50
Phila'phia	47989	62262	647	48574	61646	658
Pike	1056	414	4	1071	420	4
Potter	1019	1323	3	1025	1323	3
Schuylkill	9037	7699	58	9055	7757	63
Snyder	1369	1701	26	1372	1692	26
Somerset	1689	2989	53	1684	2999	46
Sullivan	719	336	49	694	343	50
Susq'h'na	2951	3317	150	2965	3328	123
Tioga	3649	3697	113	3665	3690	109
Union	1177	1784	24	1176	1769	26
Venango	2940	2968	570	2993	2900	532
Warren	1740	2457	284	1788	2427	268
Washington	4763	4917	189	4798	4936	160
Wayne	2135	1854	88	2161	1826	88
Westm'ld	6242	4957	199	6273	4976	157
Wyoming	1610	1366	164	1561	1361	147
York	8285	8263	92	8314	8245	79
Totals	292145	304175	13244	293150	302875	12468

THE MAJORITIES.

Hartranft over Pershing	12,030
Pershing and Brown over Hartranft	1,214
Rawle over Piollet	9,725
Piollet and Pennypacker over Rawle	2,743

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

[ADDITIONAL.]

ARMSTRONG.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	3,121	Hartranft, R..	3,605
		Browne, P.....	196
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	3,164	Rawle, R.....	3,591
		Pennypacker, P	154
Pro'thy—Trubey, D..	3,068	Henry, R.....	3,828
Reg. & Rec—White, D.....	3,316	Chambers, R..	3,568
Treas—Way, D.....	3,171	Monroe, R.....	3,712
Com'rs—Calhoun, D	3,095	Buffington, R.	3,307
Handcock, D	3,196	Henderson, R.	3,544
Cor'ur—King, D....	2,777	Willis, R.....	3,489
Aud'rs—Hawk, D..	3,161	Wright, R.....	3,687
O'Donnell, D.	3,133	Roney, R.....	3,673
Trustees Acad—		Gates, R.....	3,585
		Mechling, R..	3,592
		Ralston, R.....	3,586
No opposition		Bovard, R.....	3,591
		Thompson, R..	3,592
		Orr, R.....	3,591

BEDFORD.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	3,099	Hartranft, R..	2,906
		Browne, P.....	27
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	3,100	Rawle, R.....	2,909
		Pennypacker, P	26
As. Judge—Koehendarfer, D.....	3,058	Amick, R.....	2,944
Proth—Tate, D.....	3,039	Alsip, R.....	3,061
R. & R.—Amos, D...	2,996	Cleaver, R....	3,036
Sheriff—Egolf, D...	2,984	Henderson, R.	3,039
D. At.—Reynolds, D	3,023	Jordan, R.....	2,994
Treas—Saupp, D....	3,180	Ickes, R.....	2,831
Com—Hillegass, D..	3,051	Browning, R..	2,914
Bender, D....	3,113	Cowan, R.....	2,911
P. D.—Steele, D.....	3,121	Ary, R.....	2,900
Aud.—Walter, D....	3,094	Robinson, R..	2,877
Lehman, D..	3,094	Snyder, R.....	2,909
Cor.—Elder, D.....	3,103	O'Neal, R.....	2,900

BRADFORD.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	4,265	Hartranft, R..	6,526
		Browne, P.....	480
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	4,325	Rawle, R.....	6,356
		Pennypacker, P	440
Sheriff—Storrs, D...	5,250	Layton, R.....	5,784
Prot'y—Stockwell, D	4,379	Peck, R.....	6,874
R. & R.—Chuback, D	4,669	Andrus, R.....	6,476
Treas.—Parsons, D.	4,837	Robinson, R..	5,681
Com's—Baldwin, D..	4,426	Coolbaugh, R.	6,333
Ingersoll, D.	4,419	Kilmer, R.....	6,444
Auditors—Lautz, D.	4,683	Brasted, R.....	6,553
Russell, D	4,392	Bourne, R.....	6,533

CLEARFIELD.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	3,273	Hartranft, R..	1,819
		Browne, P.....	53
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	3,275	Rawle, R.....	1,826
		Pennypacker, P	46
Senate—Boyer, D...	3,168	Christ, R.....	1,839
Treas—Walters, D..	2,402	McGaughey, R	2,573
Com'rs—Brown, D..	3,112	Irwin, R.....	1,828
McGee, D.	3,069	Hooyer, R.....	1,867
Aud'rs—Keagy, D..	3,232	Wells, R.....	1,844
Caldwell, D.	3,221	Conner, R.....	1,890
Cor'ur—Naff, D.....	3,256	Hirlinger, R..	1,875

FAYETTE.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	4,299	Hartranft, R..	3,472
		Browne, P.....	98
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	4,321	Rawle, R.....	3,466
		Pennypacker, P	91
Senate—Hays, D....	4,173	Beall, R.....	3,644
Pro—Oglevee, D....	4,300	Conner, R.....	3,554
R. & R.—Darby, D..	4,331	Arison, R.....	3,497
Treas.—Artes, D....	4,239	Rheum, R.....	3,556
P. D.—Junk, D.....	4,131	Breading, R..	3,643
C.—Cunningham, D.	4,327	Reed, R.....	2,986
Kilpatrick, D...	4,160	Jackson, R....	3,466
Au.—Rothermell, D.	4,273	Hess, R.....	3,476
Yard, D.....	4,265	Newell, R.....	3,098

FRANKLIN.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	3,954	Hartranft, R...	4,074
		Browne, P.....	95
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	3,955	Rawle, R.....	4,060
		Pennsylvanker, P	97
Treas—Rhodes, D.	3,783	Lehman, R.....	4,295
		Skinner, P.....	59
Proth—McAllen, D.	3,910	Hyssong, R....	4,161
C. Crts—Gillian, D	4,046	Grimeson, R...	4,005
R. & Re—Wyeth, D.	3,841	Skinner, R....	4,212
		Linn, P.....	54
Com's—Evans, D..	3,903	Culp, R.....	3,911
Gelwix, D.	4,205	Patton, R.....	4,137
		Harris, P.....	55
P. D.—Vickes, D..	3,966	Lutz, R.....	4,100
Aud—Hammond, D.	3,948	Taylor, R.....	4,106
Blair, D.....	4,074	Gillian, R.....	4,026
		Talhelm, P....	57
		Fegan, P.....	54

FULTON.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	981	Hartranft, R...	684
		Browne, P.....	12
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	983	Rawle, R.....	689
		Pennypacker, P	4
Pro—McDonald, D..	1,065	Grisinger, R..	598
Com—Hart, D.....	943	Palmer, R.....	738
Kesselring, D.	927		
Aud.—Stigers, D....	986	Hixon, R.....	630
Horton, D.....	970		

GREENE.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	2,699	Hartranft, R..	1,517
		Browne, P.....	8
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	2,696	Rawle, R.....	1,512
		Pennypacker, P	8
Senate—Hays, D....	2,794	Beall, R.....	1,343
Treas—Hunt, D.....	2,662	Luce, R.....	1,492
Pro'thy—Ullom, D..	2,711	Crago, R.....	1,487
Clerk—Pollock, D..	2,707	Campbell, R..	1,518
R'g & Re—Yoders, D	2,707	Carter, R.....	1,518
Com'rs—Pogue, D..	2,575	J. Morris, R..	1,387
Sayers, D.	1,489	J. P. Morris, R.	2,596
Dis. Atty—Hook, D.	2,614	Garrison, R...	1,506
Aud'rs—Wood, D..	2,759	Leonard, R....	1,482
Bell, D....	2,728		

INDIANA.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	1,795	Hartranft, R...	3,640
		Browne, P.....	190
Sheriff—Kinter, D..	2,381	Brown, R....	3,364
Pro'thy—Hollister, D.....	1,753	Boyle, R.....	4,051
Cor'ur—Sansom, D..	1,721	Smith, R.....	2,968
		Coleman, Ind..	917

LEBANON.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	2,608	Hartranft, R..	3,859
		Browne, P.....	17
S. Treas—Piollet, D..	2,599	Rawle, R.....	3,880
		Pennypacker, P	16
Sen.—Steinholtz, D.	2,622	Heilman, R....	3,811
Treas—Herr, D.....	2,822	Hoffman, R....	3,630
Reg'r—Spangler, D.	2,682	Behny, R.....	3,749
Clk Q S—Musser, D.	2,545	Nye, R.....	3,923
Clk, O. C.—Glick, D.	2,501	Cloaser, R.....	3,817
Com'rs—Shaak, D..	2,426	Frank, R.....	3,712
Walter, D.	2,212	Blouch, R.....	3,731
P. Dir.—Strohm, D.	2,573	Light, R.....	3,879
Auds—Thompson, D.	2,231	Hean, R.....	3,869
Witmer, D....	2,193	Maxwell, R....	3,779

MERCER.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	4,267	Hartranft, R..	4,911
		Browne, P.....	502
S. Treas.—Piollet, D	4,203	Rawle, R.....	5,030
		Pennypacker, P	462
Senate—Taylor, D....	4,440	Braggius, R...	4,634
		Reis, P.....	560
Pro.—Williamson, D	4,654	Warren, R....	4,623
		Anderson, P...	354
Sheriff—Pierce, D..	4,147	Pew, R.....	5,179
		Smith, P.....	316
Cl'k—J. M'Kinley, D	4,415	Reznor, R....	4,922
		A. M'Kinley, P	340
Dis. Att'y—Kuder, D	4,287	Thompson, P..	5,083
Treas.—Hoflus, D....	4,361	Alexander, R..	5,013
		McCleary, P...	361
Com'rs—Derr, D.....	4,296	Leech, R.....	5,078
Carmichael, D	4,132	Struble, R....	5,007
		Phillips, P....	352
		Clyde, P.....	430
Aud'rs—Powell, D...	4,272	Vorous, R.....	5,016
Dunars, D.	4,251	Courtney, R...	5,046
		Waldron, P....	372
		Genger, P.....	367
P. Direc.—Pringle, D	4,264	Connor, R.....	4,966
		Kirk, P.....	390
Cor—DeLaCossitt, D	4,262	Morrow, R....	5,020
		Axtell, P.....	461

MIFFLIN.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	1,586	Hartranft, R...	1,446
		Browne, P.....	50
S. Treas—Piollet, D	1,540	Rawle, R.....	1,461
		Pennypacker, P	46
Sheriff—Fleming, D	1,582	McClelland, R	1,467
Coroner—Belford, D	1,617	Evans, R.....	1,435
Com—Culbertson, D	1,585	Barr, R.....	1,486
Orr, D.....	1,520	Heister, R....	1,525
Treas'r—Nolte, D..	1,570	Brishen, R....	1,490
P. Dr'r—Sharken, D	1,508	Greer, R.....	1,546
Aud's—Hanawalt, D	1,552	Henry, R.....	1,505
Hartman, D	1,574	Myers, R.....	1,486

MONTGOMERY.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	8,339	Hartranft, R.	8,364
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	8,382	Rawle, R....	8,274
Pro'y—Quillman, D.	8,673	Jenkins, R....	7,917
Reg'r—Snyder, D...	8,424	Iredell, R....	8,264
Rec'r—Conrad, D..	8,357	Schall, R.....	8,267
Clk O't—Beever, D	8,467	Pauling, R....	8,223
Com'rs—Erb, D....	8,385	Moore, R.....	8,244
Soladay, D....	8,367	Moser, R.....	8,365
Aud's—Wagner, D.	8,366	Shepherd, R.	8,209
Gilbert, D..	8,499	Staalnecker, R	8,313
P. Dir'r—Wile, D..	8,385	Baurer, R.....	8,285
Surv'or—Aiman, D	8,349	McGonagle, R.	8,339

MONROE.

Gov'r—Pershing, D	2,630	Hartranft, R.	662
		Browne, P.....	6
S. Treas—Piollet, D	2,557	Rawle, R.....	558
		Pennypacker, P	4
Senate—Burnet, D..	2,470	Morris, R.....	443
A. Judge—Decker, D	1,272	Reese, R.....	694
Fable, D.	1,224	Shafer, R.....	802
Pro'y—McIlhaney, D	1,628	Fenner, Ind...	331
		Fisher, Ind....	473
R. & R—Appenzel-ler, D.....	2,352	No opposition	
Treas—Marsh, D....	773	Fetherman, R.	631
		Sniffer, Ind.	731
		Biesecker, Ind	215
		Kresge, Ind..	190
		Andrew, Ind..	851
Com's—Edinger, D.	1,081	Dreher, R.....	632
Starner, D.	1,045	Frable, R.....	594
		Transue, Ind..	844
		Depuy, Ind..	249
		Kintner, Ind..	315
		Miller, Ind....	355
		Burtch, Ind....	159
		Metzgar, Ind..	382
		Snyder, Ind....	189
D. Att'y—Lee, D....	1,801	Barson, R.....	907
Aud's—Snyder, D...	1,264	Drake, R.....	851
Singer, D....	1,199		

PHILADELPHIA.

Gov'r—Pershing, D	47,980	Hartranft, R.	65,262
		Browne, P.....	617
S. Treas—Piollet, D	48,574	Rawle, R.....	64,446
		Pennypacker, P	638
J. C P—Mitchell, D	47,601	Biddle, R.....	66,092
Re. D'ds—Ayres, D	50,731	Lane, R.....	62,608
		Scott, P.....	456
Cl. Q. S—Hagert, D	52,794	Bingham, R.	59,883
		McKnight, P.	525
Coms—Fahy, D.....	49,143	Wetter, R.....	61,839
Crawford, D	46,497	Martin, R.....	61,061
		Hargreaves, P.	499
Sen. 1 d—Cantrell, D.	7,704	Smith, R.....	9,428
		A. C. Smith, P.	23

PERRY.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	2,448	Hartranft, R.	2,429
		Browne, P.....	52
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	2,446	Rawle, R.....	2,429
		Pennypacker, P	50
Register—Briner, D	2,481	Smith, R.....	2,441
Com's—Brooks, D..	2,390	Gantt, R.....	2,521
Campbell, D	2,491	Bender, R.....	2,460
D. A.—McAlister, D	2,499	Nellen, R.....	2,408
P. Dr—Patterson, D	2,403	Long, R.....	2,145
Aud'rs—Owen, D..	2,448	Ober, R.....	2,459
Stouffer, D.	2,476	Pickinger, R.	2,451

SOMERSET.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	1,689	Hartranft, R..	2,989
		Browne, P.....	53
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	1,684	Rawle, R.....	2,999
		Penny, acker, P	46
Pro'y—Kimmmel, D.	1,652	Keaser, R....	3,061
Sher ff—Witt, D....	1,643	Pile, R.....	3,076
R. & R.—Lockard, D.	1,665	Dicker, R....	3,055
Treas.—Walker, D.	1,620	Keller, R.....	3,095
Com'rs—Rauch, D..	1,372	Philippi, R....	2,875
Pulson, D.	1,413	Reel, R.....	2,821
P. Direc.—Miller, D.	1,657	Yoder, R.....	3,051
Auds—Thompson, D	1,630	Smith, R.....	3,008
Uhl, D.....	1,264	Miller, R.....	2,863

SUSQUEHANNA.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	2,951	Hartranft, R.	3,517
		Browne, P.....	150
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	2,935	Rawle, R.....	3,525
		Pennypacker, P	133
P. J'ge—Little, D...	2,915	Streeter, R....	3,610
Sheriff—White, D...	3,367	Sherman, R..	3,286
		Avery, P.....	23
R. & R—Gilbert, D..	3,243	Beardsley, R.	3,389
		Stevens, P.....	22
Treas'r—Tyler, D....	3,545	Smiley, R.....	2,955
		J. Tyler, P....	23
Com's—Ryan, D.....	3,007	Minkler, R....	3,418
Griffis, D....	2,635	Ball, R.....	3,527
		Tingley, P.....	23
Aud'rs—Searle, D..	3,002	Wiesbrook, R.	3,542
O'Dowd, D	3,016	Cat in, R.....	3,486
		Lyons, P.....	23
		Sumner, P.....	24
C'r—Richardson, D.	3,038	Halsey, R.....	3,517

TIOGA.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	1,909	Hartranft, R.	3,933
		Browne, P.....	113
S. Treas—Piollet, D	1,965	Rawle, R.....	3,890
		Pennypacker, P	109
Pro—Broadhead, D.	1,778	Cox, R.....	4,105
Com—Elliott, D....	2,059	Purple, R.....	3,639
Parks, D.	1,420	Smith, R.....	3,541
R & R—Goodrich, D.	1,858	Bowen, R.....	4,007
Auds—Bonard, D..	1,880	Smith, R.....	4,094
Emsworth, D.	1,870	Youmans, R..	4,026

VENANGO.

Gov—Pershing, D.	2,949	Hartranft, R..	2,953
		Browne, P.....	570
S. Treas—Piollet, D	3,003	Rawle, R.....	2,900
		Pennypacker, P	552
Treas—Hosg, D.....	2,914	Mackey, R.....	3,031
		Smith, P.....	502
Pro—Duffield, D....	2,790	Reinemin, R..	3,147
Davenny, D....	476		
Re.—McClintock, D	2,830	Barr, R.....	3,153
		Richey, P.....	470
Cms—McKee, D.....	2,881	Armstrong, R	2,983
Vanderlin, D....	2,972	Shorts, R.....	2,845
		Stranford, Ind.	259
Aud's—Webber, D...	3,018	Duffee, R.....	2,915
Kean, D.....	2,947	Clulow, R.....	2,845
		Mitchell, P....	485
		Lock, P.....	474

WARREN.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	1,790	Hartranft, R.	2,057
		Browne, P.....	281
S. Treas—Piollet, D.	1,788	Rawle, R.....	2,027
		Pennypacker, P	266
R. & R—Bull, D.....	1,801	Alexander, R.	2,237
C'rs—Jennings, D..	1,889	Wheelock, R.	1,904
Mead, E.....	1,854	Dunham, R..	1,939
		Houghwout, P	278
		Baxter, P.....	254
D. Att'y—Dinsmore, D	1,846	Schaur, R....	2,225
Aud'rs—James, D...	2,053	Spencer, R....	2,023
Sunderlin, D	1,752	Barnes, R....	2,041
		Ross, P.....	270
Tr. Acd—No opposition		Faunt, R.....	2,011

WASHINGTON.

Gov'r—Pershing, D.	4,763	Hartranft, R.	4,917
		Browne, P....	187
S. Treas—Piollet, D	4,769	Rawle, R.....	4,953
		Pennypacker, P	168
Senate—Quail, D....	4,511	Lawrence, R..	5,237
Proth'y—Judson, D	4,867	Miller, R.....	5,010
Try—Richardson, D	4,785	Hawkins, R....	5,055
Reg—Donelson, D..	4,832	Day, R.....	5,022
Clerk—Scott, D....	4,702	Stockton, R..	5,053
Rec—Conner, D....	4,792	Galbraith, R.	5,060
Com'rs—Hance, D..	4,875	Gaston, R....	5,078
Horn, D.....	4,763	Cooper, R....	5,068
Au Pr—Snee, D.....	4,793	Linton, R....	5,116
Mulholland, D	4,719	Truesdill, R..	5,132
P. Dr—Buchanan, D	4,766	Russell, R....	5,093

ADDITIONAL AWARDS.

Below will be found the additional list of awards to exhibitorrs at the Exposition:

CLASS NO. 56.

China, Glass, Earthenware &c.

634. Best assortment of glassware, silver medal, Richards & Hartley.

635. Best white granite ware, silver medal, E. Webster & Co.

636. Best cream-color ware, diploma, E. Webster & Co.

638. Best display of parian marble ware, diploma, Behrens & Jahnowitz.

639. Best display of glass, china, porcelain and fancy ware, diploma, Reppert & Williams.

904. Best glass shade, round square and oval, diploma, W. C. Armor.

1005. Best lamp chimneys, silver medal, Dithridge & Co.

1032. Best silvered glass ware, diploma, Dithridge & Co.

CLASS NO. 32.

Undertakers' Goods.

384. Best hearse, silver medal, Mertz & Riddle.

386, Best wood coffin or casket, to include cabinet work and finish, without regard to lining or trimming, diploma, Isaac Charles.

CLASS NO. 42.

Harness, Trunks, Traveling Equipage, &c

473. Best general display of harness and saddlery, silver medal, Loughrey & Frew.

481. Best assortment of traveling equipage, diploma, Loughrey & Frew.

474. Set coach harness, diploma, Loughrey & Frew.

475 Set buggy harness, diploma, Loughrey & Frew.

476. Set draft harness, diploma, Loughrey & Frew.

477. Saddle and bridle, gentleman's, bronze medal. Loughrey & Frew.

478 Saddle and bridle, ladies', bronze medal, Loughrey & Frew,

479. Horse collars, bronze medal, Loughrey & Frew.

485 Best assortment of whips, diploma, Loughrey & Frew.

486. Best improvement in harness, diploma, Henry Stockman.

CLASS NO. 45.

Vehicles and their attachments, Children's Carriages, &c.

501. Best platform spring double wagon, diploma, J. G. Weir & Bro.

501. Best farm wagon, diploma, Duquesne Wagon Works.

508. Best carriage springs, diploma, Smith, Sutton & Co.

509. Best axles, diploma, Ahlebron & Neckerman.

510. Best child's carriage, silver medal, Baisley & Lutton.

511. Best hobby horse, diploma, Baisley & Lutton

512. Best display saddlery hardware, diploma, Gilliam Manufacturing Company.

957. Jagger wagon, diploma, John A. McKelvy.

1058. Buck wagon, diploma, John Q Workman.

1059. Sleigh, diploma, J. A. McKelvy.

1059. Landau, diploma, Mertz & Riddle.

1066. Clarence, diploma, Mertz & Riddle.

1067. Coupe, diploma, Mertz & Riddle.

1068. Ex. Top Phaeton, diploma, C. H Stark.

1069. Doctor's Phaeton, diploma, L. Glesencamp.

1070. Buggy, diploma, C. H. Stark.

1071. Sulky, diploma, H. Richard Davis.

1072. Rockaway, diploma, L. Glesenkamp.

CLASS NO. 48.

Manufactured Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

517. Display of cigars, the production of one manufacturer, silver medal, E. Poerstel & Co.

CLASS NO. 48.

Confectionery, Canned Fruits, Jellies, Pickles, etc.

540. Best ornamental confectionery, silver medal, Reymer & Bro.

541. Best general display of confectionery silver medal, Reymer Bro.

542 Best fine candies, diploma, Reymer & Bro.

543. Best plain candies, diploma, Reymer & Bro.

544. Best chocolate candies, diploma, Reymer & Bro.

545. Best drage candies, diploma, Reymer & Bro.

546. Best gum work candies, diploma, Reymer & Bro.

5 7. Best assortment canned fruit, diploma, Reymer & Bro.

519. Best assortment of pickles, diploma, Heinz & Noble.

550. Best table sauce, diploma, Mrs. George Barker.

959. Best vinegar, diploma, Agnew, Eisenbeis & Co.

CLASS NO. 49.

Wines.

1038. Best whisky, Miller, Forse & Co.

CLASS NO. 50.

Books, Stationery, Printing and Binding.

558. Best fine book printing, diploma, Stevenson & Foster.

529. Show card on printing paper, diploma, S. Reed, Johnson & Co.

561. Poster printing in colors, diploma, Stevenson & Foster.

562. Label printing, diploma, Stevenson & Foster.

563. Lithographic label printing, diploma. Armor Feurhake & Co.

565. Publisher's book binding in cloth, diploma, Stevenson & Foster.

566. Job book binding full morocco, silver medal, Stevenson & Foster.

567. Blank books, full morocco, diploma, Stevenson & Foster.

568. Blank ruling & binding, diploma, S. Reed Johnson & Co.

569. Specimens of chromo lithographic printing, diploma, O to Krebs.

572. Printing from wood cuts, diploma, S. Reed Johnson.

1028. Stereotyping and electrotyping, diploma, Stevenson & Foster.

1030. Fountain pen holder, diploma, Biggs & Bro.

1034. Display of stationery, diploma, Stevenson & Foster.

CLASS NO. 51.

Cooperage, &c.

581. Best general assortment of cooperage, diploma, N. Durand.

960. Butt nail keg, diploma, Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Factory.

1034. Cigar boxes, diploma, C. M. Johnson.

CLASS NO. 52.

Furniture and Upholstery.

582. Best set of dining room furniture, silver medal, W. B. McLean & Co.

583. Best set of parlor furniture, silver medal, W. B. McLean & Co.

584. Best set of bed room furniture, silver medal, W. B. McLean & Co.

585. Best set of library furniture, diploma, W. B. McLean & Co.

586. Best office furniture, diploma, Joseph Meyers & Sons.

587. Best easy chair, diploma, E. Edmundson & Son.

588. Best extension lounge, diploma, Frank A. Hopper.

589. Best hat rack, diploma, Close, Shoenick & Co.

590. Best wooden mantel with mirror attached, diploma, S. Boyd & Son.

592. Best assortment of cane seat chairs, diploma, W. B. McLean & Co.

593. Best assortment of upholstered chairs, W. B. McLean & Co.

594. Best rattan chairs, diploma, Julius Pantier.

595. Best cane seat chair, diploma, W. B. McLean & Co.

597. Best assortment of school furniture, diploma, C. C. Dunnells.

597. Best spring mattress, bronze medal, Albert Yunge.

599. Best slat bed bottom, bronze medal, William Wood.

600. Best combination chair, diploma, Adjustable Folding Chair Co.

603. Best wall pockets and brackets, design and workmanship, diploma, Behrens & Janowitz.

961. Best combined sewing machine table, writing desk, secretary and lamp stand, diploma, Carson Brothers.

980. Best curled hair, diploma, C. Hoevelder & Co.

985, Best decorative upholstery, diploma, Holtzman & Wiederhold.

1040. Best sideboard, diploma, Joseph Meyers & Son.

CLASS NO. 54.

Paper Hangings, Decorations, Window Shades, Papier Mache, &c.

612. Best display and decoration in paper hanging, silver medal, De Zouche & Co.

613 Display of paper hanging. Included in No. 612.

616. Best window shade or awning, diploma. Robert Fernley.

617. Best display of lace window curtains and trimmings, diploma, Holtzman & Wiederhold.

CLASS NO. 55.

Refrigerators, Water Coolers, Filters, Freezers, and Miscellaneous House Furnishing Goods.

620. Woter cooler, bronze medal, Fleming, Agnew & Co.

622. Japanned ware, silver medal, Fleming, Agnew & Co.

627. Enameled iron ware, diploma, Standard Manufacturing Co.

632. Improvement in cooking utensils, diploma, Weare Bros. & Co.

963. Turned iron ware, diploma, J. B Harker & Co.

964. Tinned iron ware, diploma, J. B. Harker & Co.

965

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

George Voelker, charged with escaping from the Sharpsbug police station, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs.

Joseph Deppe was convicted of selling intoxicants to a habitual drunkard and fined $50 and costs, Mrs. August Weithorn, prosecutrix.

Caroline Kohrssen, alias Richardson, alias Baldwin, was convicted of perjury Mary J. Richardson, prosecutrix.

Sallie and Rena Davis, charged by Alice Williamson with assault and battery, were allowed a nolle pros.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Sterrett.

Mary McMilan vs. Solomon Hohenstein: action of trover and conversion. Verdict for plaintiff for $106.

John Froelich vs. Peter Fromm; garnishee of John Hune. Verdict for defendant.

Wm. A. Sipe, assignee, vs. B. Volk; action for goods sold; verdict for plaintiff for $ 29 01.

C. W. Ehler vs. Henry Hermann. J. F. Slagle, Esq., appointed master.

Phillip Stegman vs. A. G. McGrew & Co.; Sheriff's interpleader; verdict for defendants.

John Mitsch vs. Phillip Weber; action of trover and conversion. Judgment rendered for $23 and costs.

W. E. Tustin vs. J. Valentine Froebe; action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $52 20.

The verdict in the case of Alex. Chambers and wife vs. David McDonald and wife, was for defendants instead of plaintiffs, as we erroneously stated in yesterday's edition.

Bates & Gray vs. C. Howard & Son. Motion made and reasons filed by defendants for a new trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Kirkpatrick

Samuel T. Duncan vs. Ralya & Robertson.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the case of Ada E. Copely vs. Henry E Copely.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

CASES ARGUED.

Margaret Hill, for use, vs. Kincaid; error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Purviance for plaintiff in error, and Black, contra.

Tarr et al. vs. Scott; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Argued by Golden for plaintiffs in error, and Mitchell and McCullough, contra.

Allen's appeal in re distribution of the proceeds of Sheriff's sale; certiorari to the Common Pleas of Butler. Argued by Breden for appellants; nemo contra.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Lane vs. Nelson. Common Pleas of Jefferson county. Judgment reversed. Mercur dissents.

Reamer vs. Bell. Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny. Judgment reversed.

Rice vs Olin. Common Pleas of Erie county. Judgment reversed.

William K. Hartvs. The Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas A. Briggs vs. James Davis. Common Pleas of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

N. J. Bigley et al., assignees of James Blackmore, vs. John Hickman, Administrator of Moses Middleworth, deceased. Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Matilda Varner's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed.

In re Sewer on School alley, in Pittsburgh. Certiorari to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county. Appeal quashed and proceedings affirmed.

Wm. C. Barr, an insolvent debtor. Certiorari to the Common Pleas of Allegheny. Proceedings affirmed.

H. N. Lee vs. R. E. Sellers, et al., Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Hiram Sinclair vs. Borough of McKeesport. Certiorari to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny. Proceedings affirmed.

Robert Hutchinson vs. Wm. H. Williams. Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Pennsylvania Company, operating Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road vs. Alex. M. Watson. Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

David L. Pearson vs. Ben. Franklin Insurance Company. Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Thomas J. Hunter vs. Benjamin H. Laird. Common Pleas of Allegheny. Judgment affirmed.

Armstrong county vs. Overseers of the Poor of Buffalo township, Butler county, Quarter Sessions of Armstrong county. Proceedings affirmed. By the Chief Justice.

MCCARTHY-WALTER.

William C. McCarthy vs. the Commonwealth; appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny. Opinion by the Chief Justice as follows: "The Mayor's duty in a case such as this, where the amount was properly estimated by the engineer, allowed by the Committee of Councils and finally passed upon by the Controller, is ministerial and not judicial. All the facts being admitted, exhibiting the right of the relator to his warrant, it was not the province of the Mayor to go into an examination of the provisions, estimates and allowances, in order to determine whether the relator had received more than his contract demanded. There appearing to be a clear legal right to the warrant for this particular sum, the Mayor's duty required him to sign it. The act of 1874 is inapplicable to the case. Judgment affirmed."

PHILIP MURRAY'S CASE.

Murray vs. the Commonwealth; error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny. In this case, in which the defendant was found guilty of murder in the first degree in killing James White, at Zug's mill, in the summer of 1874, the Supreme Court reverses the judgment of the lower Court, and a venire facias de novo is awarded, and the record is remitted to said Court for another trial. Opinion by Paxson as follows:

"It is an unusual practice for the District Attorney to submit points to the court in a capital case. In my own experience I have never known it to be done; nor is it easy to see the object, as the Commonwealth is concluded by the verdict. In this case it has resulted disastrously. The only substantial errors assigned are to the answers of the court to the points submitted for the Commonwealth.

"The first and second assignments of error are not sustained. They were not seriously pressed upon this argument, and I may pass them without further comment. But there was error in affirming the Commonwealth's first point. In the case of an antecedent threat and a present provocation, it is for the jury to find whether the killing was in pursuance of the previous threat, or was the result of immediate provocation. The effect of the affirmance of this point was to throw the burden of proof upon the prisoner. It required him to prove a negative, that a previously found purpose no longer existed. As there is no process by which the operation of the mind can be photographed, this was laying a heavy if not impossible burden upon the prisoner. Under our statute, defining the degrees of murder, the presentation against the accused rises no higher than that the homicide is murder in the second degree. (Com. vs. Drum, 8 P. F. S.) Whenever it is sought to convict of murder in the first degree, the burden of proof is upon the Commonwealth to show the circumstances necessary to raise the offense above murder of the second degree. Nor can this burden be shifted from the Commonwealth upon the shoulders of the defendant. The learned Judge was doubtless misled by the text in Wharton's American Criminal Law page 955, which is substantially in the language of the Commonwealth's point. Many of the text books, as well as authorities outside of the State, are not to be relied upon by reason of our peculiar division of homicide into murder of the first and second degree. In Com. vs. Drum, therefore cited, the present Chief Justice, who tried the case, refers to these distinctions and the general law of homicide with great accuracy.

"In the Commonwealth's second point the same idea is repeated, though in a less objectionable form. It was not, perhaps, a technical error to affirm it, yet, unexplained, it may not have been understood by the jury. Upon what evidence may the jury find that the prisoner had abandoned his previous purpose to take the life of the deceased? He cannot prove a negative. The purpose may have been formed years ago and long since abandoned. It was therefore a question for the jury, upon all the evidence in the case, to determine whether the prisoner killed the deceased in pursuance of his previously formed design to take his life, or whether it was the result of a provocation occurring at the time of the killing.

"The law of homicide excusable on the grounds of self-defense was not correctly stated in the Commonwealth's sixth point, and it was therefore error to affirm it. It is not necessary that a man shall be in actual imminent peril of life or of great bodily harm, before he may slay his assailant. It is sufficient if in good faith he has a reasonable belief founded upon the facts as they appear to him at the time, that he is in such imminent peril, even though it should afterwards appear that he was mistaken. The law will not hold a man to absolute correctness of judgment under such trying circumstances.

"We do not charge this error as caused by the general charge. An obscure answer may be aided in this manner, but not one that is palpably erroneous. Beside, the general charge upon this branch of the case is not consistent with itself, and may have left the jury in doubt as to what the law really meant."

DR. HUNTER'S CASE.

Commonwealth vs. Hunter; error to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny. In this case wherein Dr. Hunter, the plaintiff in error, was convicted of assault on Floyd, the decision of the lower Court is sustained. The principal error assigned by Dr. Hunter's cousel was that, having been indicted for a felony, he could not legally be convicted of a misdemeanor. Justice Paxson held that such a conviction in this State is legal. The following order was made:

"The judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions is affirmed, and it is now ordered here that James A. Hunter, the plaintiff in error, be remanded to the custody of the keeper of the Allegheny County Work House, there to be confined according to the law and the sentence of the Court below, for the residue of the term to which he was sentenced and which had not expired on the 12th day of February 1875, when the writ of error in this case was lodged in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions; and that the record be remitted to the said Court with instructions to carry this order into effect."

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

N. Whiting & Co., debtors. The return day of the order of reference was extended to the 4th prox.

John A. Martin, bankrupt. The rule for the payment of certain rent claimed by W. H. Thompson, by consent, made absolute as to rent due at the time of filing the petition in bankruptcy, and as to the remainder of the amount claimed, the same is referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Staib & Co., bankrupts. An order was made directing Register Harper to ascertain certain liens to be paid out of the proceeds of sale and make distribution of said proceeds.

George S. Lacy vs. Wm. B. McClean & Co. Rule granted on the creditors to show cause why proceedings in bankruptcy shoul not be dismissed, returnable on the 25th inst.

Nation Trust Company, debtor. The return day of the order to show cause and of the restraining order against W. Hunter, was continued to the 25th inst.

The Court approved the appointment of Julian Allen, assignee of Fred. Fette, bankrupt.

Fred. Fette, bankrupt. Petition of Julian Allen, assignee, for an injunction to restrain Scheck and Albert Fette and Fred. Fette, et al., from disposing of certain property claimed by said assignee, for the Marshal to take provisional charge of the same, for leave to prosecute suits, for examination of bankrupts and others and for the appointment of Solicitor, etc Prayer for the petitioner granted.

U. S. District Court—Judge McKennan.

There being no cases ready for trial Court adjourned until this morning.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Emil Wey, charged by August Guege with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros.

The same was allowed Nathan Graham, indicted for misdemeanor.

Jacob Sigmund, Herman Lipman, Fred. Wiseman and Conrad Schaffer, indicted for malicious mischief in driving a spring wagon into a carriage owned by Jacob T. Walter, were convicted and each fined ten dollars and costs.

The jury were out in the case of Melchoir Hasley, charged by William Scott with forcible entry and detainer.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Augusta Wallis vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company; action to recover damages. A compromise verdict was rendered for $500 for plaintiff.

Western Mutual B. and L. Association vs. N. P. Panesly; a scire facias on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,076 85.

E. Dyer vs. C. S. Black; action to recover for medical services. Verdict for plaintiff for $348.

Birmingham Oil Company vs. Henry Meyer and C. F. Mankedick; action to recover for machinery sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $341 84.

L. Hasley Williams, assignee of Ira B. McVay & Co. vs. John B. Canfield; action to recover a balance on a draft on trial.

Robert Crouse vs. Daniel Burgan; an action to recover damages for loss of time and services for plaintiff's daughter, who, it is alleged, was seduced by the defendant. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Samuel F. Duncan vs. John J. Ralya and Stewart Robinson, still holds the boards.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Nolan et al. vs. Sweeny; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Argument concluded by Mr. Thompson for plaintiffs in error.

Lynch's appeal; certiorari to the Common Pleas of Fayette. Argued by Campbell for appellant.

Greer vs. Berg & Co., error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Argued by Fleeger for plaintiff in error. Judgment affirmed without hearing the other side.

Perry township vs. John; error to the Court of Common Pleas of Green county. Argued by Buchanan for plaintiff in error and Black, contra.

Kincaid et al. vs Hill and wife; error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Argued by Black for plaintiff in error and Parman contra.

Schreiber vs. Conway; error to the Common Pleas of Butler. Argued by Dodd for plaintiff in error and McCandless contra.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James Goodlander, bankrupt, Williams port. The Register's report on the question as to the right of bankrupt to discharge, presented, confirmed and in accordance therewith, the discharge of said bankrupt is ordered.

A. Ortleib & Co., bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignee's report on the sale of certain real estate in Allegheny city, no exceptions thereto having been filed, was confirmed absolutely, and the assignee ordered to make the conveyance to the purchaser.

Henry G. Sheasley, bankrupt, Venango county. Petition for discharge presented and an order made for a hearing upon the same, before Register Rogers, on the 8th prox.

Reissick & Co., et al., vs Baldwin, Marquis & Co., and Charles H. Onions, Pittsburgh. The adjudication heretofore ordered was revoked, and an order made adjudging the defendants bankrupt and referring the same to Register Shafer.

James Goodlander, bankrupt, Williamsport, and Charles W. Zaner, bankrupt, Montour county. It appearing that each of the bankrupts in the above cases has in all things conformed to his duty, it is ordered that each be discharged from all his debts, except such as are by act excepted.

S. R. Taylor et al. vs. Wm. Wellman & Son, Erie. An order to show cause was made, returnable on the 26th inst., and at the same time the hearing on an application for an injunction will take place. A restraining order was issued directed to John T. Cook.

Frederick G. Weise, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Resolution of composition ordered to be recorded and the same confirmed absolutely.

McKnight, Duncan & Co., bankrupt, Pittsburgh. A restraining order and rule was granted on E. S. Golden and William Butz, to stop the sale of certain property belonging to Wm. McKnight, and was made returnable on the 23d inst.

Conrad Reiter, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Register Shafer was directed to ascertain and liquidate certain alleged liens and report the same to this Court.

John Leary, bankrupt, Erie county. The creditors having chosen J. C. Sturgeon, Esq., of Erie, as assignee, the same approved.

Rufus M. Ross, bankrupt, Erie county. The appointment of P. D. Cushman, of North East, as assignee, approved.

Fawcett & Son against the steamboat Stella, in admiralty. Decree ordered in favor of libellants for the sum of $4 194 30, with interest from the 4th of April, 1873, and costs.

Wm. William & Son of Erie county, a petition in bankruptcy was filed against them by certain creditors.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Ralsa Clark, vs. T. J. Duncan et al., on trial. This is an action for ejectment. The parties reside in Greenville, Mercer county, and the property concerned is a house and lot.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Jacob Mosck was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor to minors, but directed to pay costs.

John Willingmeyer and Edward Shore, charged by Kate Kelly with forcible entry and detainer, were acquitted.

Henry Seifert was acquitted of a charge of larceny. Julius Richter prosecutor.

Jacob Koblach, charged with felonious assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros.

The same was allowed Henry and Emma Rosenberg, charged by Annie Faller with assault and battery.

John Beck et al., charged by Otto Frey with aggravated assault and battery, were let off on the same terms.

Cormack and Daniel Logue, charged by Kate Kelly with forcible entry, were acquitted and the prosecutrix ordered to pay costs.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Lindley Williams, assignee, vs. John B. Canfield, action to recover a balance on a draft. Verdict for plaintiff for $1 0 30.

Robert Cruse vs. Daniel Burgan. Jury out.

Weidman, Hard & Co. vs. Hays & Dill; action for wine sold. Verdict for plaintiffs for $115 and costs.

Wm. Miller vs. John Huckenstein; action for work done and material furnished. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,176 41.

John Dickson vs. Edward Corning; action for damages for alleged false arrest. On trial.

In the voluntary assignment of M. P. Kimball to Mark Donnelly, Thomas Mawhinney and Samuel Greer were appointed appraisers.

William Miller vs. T. Hartmeyer; action for work done and material furnished. Verdict for plaintiff for $158 77.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Samuel F. Duncan vs. Ralya & Robertson. Jury out.

In the case of the Fourth National Bank vs. McPhillamy & Young, rules were granted on defendants to show cause why judgment should not be entered for want of sufficient evidence for defense.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

See Deuteronomy, xii: 23. The blood being the source from which the system is built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure! If it contain vile, festering poisons, all organic functions become enfeebled. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver, and kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves all to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now, Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums, by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other blood-poisons, be they animal, vegetable, or mineral. The Golden Medical Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of Skin Diseases, as all forms of Blotches, Pimples, and Eruptions; also all Glandular Swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores of the Neck, Legs, or other parts, and all Scrofulous Diseases of the Bones, as White Swellings, Fever Sores, Hip-joint and Spinal Diseases,—all of which belong to Scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED—HIP-JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Iowa.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871, a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors, at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed and was not expected to live a week when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles, and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood-purifier and strength-restorer. J. M. ROBINSON.

Golden Medical Discovery is sold by Druggists. TUTHS&W.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

MAN KILLED ON THE FT. WAYNE RAILROAD.

A man named George Wymer met with an accident at Roseburg station, about a half mile below Sewickley, on Sunday night, from the effect of which he died about ten o'clock yesterday morning. It seems he resided at Lowell, Ohio, and on Sunday jumped on a freight train to come to Allegheny to visit a daughter named Mrs. Conley, residing in that city. He had formerly been employed as a fireman on the steamer "Fearless," and when the train reached Roseburg, he saw a steamer in the river opposite that point, and thinking it was the "Fearless," jumped off the train to hail her. In jumping he fell under the cars, and several wheels passing over his legs cut them both off below the knees.

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Washington Gibb, who lives near the place of the accident, heard a man groaning, and upon investigation, found Wymer lying upon the track unconscious. The injured man was removed to Mr. Gibb's house, and medical aid was summoned, when it was also discovered that the bone of the left leg was shattered up to the thigh. Afterwards Wymer returned to consciousness, when he stated the facts given above. He lingered in great agony until about ten o'clock, when death ensued. An inquest was held by Coroner McCallin yesterday afternoon and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was fifty-three years of age, was a widower, and leaves several grown up children.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

IT WILL HEREAFTER BE A BRANCH OF THE B. & O. ROAD.

The Baltimore Gazette of a recent date says: "The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway has at last succumbed, and will henceforth be known simply as a branch or division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. President Garrett, at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio, stated that almost the entire amount of second mortgage bonds of the P. and C. road are now in possession of the Baltimore and Ohio. These bonds amount to $5,000,000. In addition to this they bring the road in debt to the Baltimore and Ohio for operating expenses, &c., $5,000,000, making the total claim of the latter $10,000,000. President Garrett now proposes to retire the entire second mortgage, and, it is understood, is now negotiating a loan of £2,500,000 in London, and issuing for its security new second mortgage bonds on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, or branch, as it will probably be designated in future. The secrecy observed regarding the proceedings of the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio was to enable the latter corporation to obtain the remaining outstanding second mortgage bonds at the recent low rate at which they were quoted in the market. It is well known that as soon as the action of the Board was made public those holding the second mortgage bonds outside of the company would at once advance their price to an exorbitant figure. It it understood that yesterday the agents of the Baltimore and Ohio had secured the remaining second mortgage bonds.

EXPOSURE TO DRAFTS WHEN HEATED, and sudden changes in the temperature of the atmosphere, are prolific sources of severe colds, from which many cases of inflammation of the lungs, Pleurisy, asthma and other pulmonary affections are developed. Should you be unfortunate enough to contract a cold, resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy that will not only promptly cure coughs and colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial Organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms.

WSM&W

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

WM. MEAD THE LEETONIA MURDERER SENTENCED YESTERDAY.

Sentence was passed Tuesday on Wm. Mead, convicted of the murder of Jacob Richardson, of Leetonia, Ohio, by Judge Ambler of the Columbiana county courts. The particulars of the murder were given in these columns at the time. Mead will be hanged on the 25th day of February next. His will be the first execution within the limits of Columbiana county. The murderer received the sentence apparently with very little concern.

NOW I BELIEVE

What your advertisements say, for I was having a splendid dream, and did not even know that you were touching my teeth, said a lady yesterday to Dr. Quincy A. Scott, after having a number of teeth extracted by his *safe* and painless process. The fact is, the Doctor is *always* successful, and if those who are now suffering could only hear a few of the expressions of gratitude made by those who have found painless relief at 278 Penn avenue, they would visit Dr Scott at once.

MARBLE MANTELS.

We have on hand, at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., the largest stock, and most beautiful variety of mantels in the city at $16 and upward. We also manufacture and keep on hand

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, AND FENDERS,

finished in handsome style, with black enamel, plated with nickel, or gold. Our new

AGITATING PENDULUM GRATE,

is the latest and best improvement in the grate line. It will rake out the ashes in two seconds, and do it thoroughly. It rakes the ashes from the bottom of the grate, without disturbing the open body of the fuel, thus securing more thorough combustion, and greater heat than could otherwise be obtained. The grate is so constructed that most of the dust passes up back of the grate, into the chimney, and not over the room, and grate and shaker are so simple that they can be made and sold at half the price that other shakers have heretofore been selling for. Our grates are all warranted.

N. B.—As seeing is believing, purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock and prices and see our shaking grate, with fire in it, at 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. WALLACE.

oc29:1wd&4tw

I WOULD NOT HAVE A TOOTH FILLED.

"I would not have a tooth filled for any money, but would rather have it out than bear the torture." So say thousands who will be now rejoiced to learn that they can keep their natural teeth and have them filled without the least pain, at 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott's new painless method of filling takes with everybody, for the fact is, all are timid.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

ARTIFICIAL TEETH FILLED WITH GOLD

at 278 Penn avenue in such an artistic manner as to deceive your most intimate frends, and make them think your teeth are really natural. Dr. Quincy A. Scott introduced this novelty here some fifteen years ago, and it has given satisfaction to all of his patients.

ABSOLUTELY PAINLESS.

Hundreds visit 278 Penn avenue every week to have their teeth extracted. Dr. Quincy A. Scott is always successful.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stock from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	114⅛
U. S. Fives, 1881, (coupons)	122½
Five-Twenties, 1862	114½
Five-Twenties, 1864	114½
Five-Twenties, 1865	116½
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	121⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	122⅜
Ten-Forties	115⅜
Ten-Forties (coupons)	116⅜
Currency Sixes	123½
New Five Per Cents	115½

STOCKS.

Western Union	78⅝
Adams Express	100¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	51
American Express	59
United States Express	47⅜
Pacific Mail	41
New York Central	105
Erie	18¾
Harlem	129
Michigan Central	98¾
Michigan Southern	82⅜
Union Pacific	72⅜
Illinois Central	91
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93
Northwestern	79¾
Northwestern preferred	84½
Rock Island	104⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	66
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	69¾
Toledo and Wabash	35⅝
Fort Wayne	91¾
Chicago and Alton	75
Ohio and Mississippi	19⅝
C. C. and I. C.	5

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, November 17, 1875.

The markets generally were good and considerable business was transacted. Eggs continue very scarce, the supply not being equal to the demand. The same may be said of Dressed Poultry. Butter was in good demand, but the stock in hand is large. Apples and Potatoes quiet, as were also Groceries and Flour.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge a small advance on the prices given

Apples.
Choice @ bbl...$3 00@3 50
Medium.....2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice.....7@7½
Other grades.....6@6½
Alcohol.
Per gal.....$2 20@2 25
High wines.....1 15@1 19
Ales.
India, per bbl.....$ @11
Cincinnati.....5@10
X.....@9
XX.....@10
Ashes.
Pearl ash @ cwt.$ 7 75@8 00
Pot ash.....8 00@8 50
Soda ash com.....3 00@3 50
Sodium.....4 00@4 50
Brooms.
No. 2, @ doz.....2 25
No. 3, @ doz.....3 00
No. 4, @ doz.....3 50
No. 5, @ doz.....4 00
No. 6, @ doz.....4 50
Broom Corn.
No. 2.....3@3½
No. 3.....2½@3
No. 4.....1½@2
No. 5.....1@1½
Broom Corn.
Green Hurl.....3½@3½2
Do medium.....3@3½
Do stock hurl.....1½@2
Do brush.....1½@2
Beeswax.
Good to choice.....30@33
Butter.
Common to fair.....15@20
Medium to Good.....20@25
Prime to choice.....26@31
Cheese.
Ohio new.....13@13½
Medium.....12@12½
Eggs.
Two bush.....60
Two and a half bush.....70
Three bush.....80
Plaster—Ground.
4 25 cask, per doz.....$1 50
1 do do.....50
½ do do.....25
¼ do do.....15
In boxes, @ lb.....40
Cheese.
Ohio factory.....11@11½
N. Y. Goshen.....11@11½
Limburger.....14@16
Sweitzer.....15@18
Cement.
Youghiogheny.....$1 75@2 00
Louisville hydraulic.....2 00@2 25
Louisville, do.....2 00@2 25
Phœnix, do.....1 75@2 00
Rosendale.....3 00@3 50
White lime.....1 65@1 75
Best quality.....$7 75@8 00
Second quality.....7 50@7 75
Crackers.
Water.....6½
Sugar.....9
Lemon biscuits.....11
Fruit.....12
Soda.....6½
Ginger Snaps.....12
Canned Goods.
Asparagus.....2 50@3 00
Blackberries.....1 40
Beans Lima.....2 25
Beans String.....1 50
Corn.....1 50@2 00
Connelisv.....1 in.$2 50@2 75
Eggs.
Per doz.....29@31
Fish.
Live geese.....60@65
Common.....35@40
Mackrel, No 1.
½ bbl.....$10 00@
½ bbl.....6 00@
Do No 2 bbl.....11 00@
do ½ bbl.....6 75@
Do No 3 whbl.....10 00@
do ½ bbl.....5 50@
White fish, ½ bbl.....5 25@
Lake herring, ½ bbl spl t.....4 75@
Labrador herr'g ½ bbl spill.....5 50@
Dried do bbl.....6 00@
Flour.
Jobbing Prices.
White Winter.....$7 75@8 00
Wisconsin.....@6 75
Minnesota.....@7 25
White winter new.....6 25@6 50
Ry, ½ bbl.....@4 00
Graham.....7 00@7 25
Corn Meal ½ bu.....7 50@
Oat Meal.....7 50@
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Rio.....@26
Choice Rio.....@25
Prime Rio.....@24
Good Rio.....23@
Java.....24@
Roasted Coffees—
Rio, in papers.....28@29
Rio, in bulk.....25@27½
Java, in papers.....36
Java, in bulk.....33½
Teas.
Young Hyson.....50@1 00
Gunpowder.....50@1 50
Imperial.....55@1 00
Japan.....55@1 00
Oolong.....25@ 85
Tancy.....$1 00@
Souchong.....25@ 85
Rice—
Choice Carolina.....8¾@
Patna.....7@8
Rangoon.....7¾@7⅝
Spices.
Cloves, @ lb.....@36
Allspice.....18@19
Cassia.....23@ 25
Nutmegs.....$1 35@
Pepper.....25@
Candles—
Star, full weight.....18
Stearine.....16
Mould.....12
Sugars.
Standard A.....10¾@
Standard B.....10¾@
Powdered Crs.....11¾@
Extra C yellow.....9¾@
Franklin yel.....9¾@
New Orleans.....8¾@9¾
Coffee.....11¾@12
Crushed.....11¾@
Powdered.....11¾@
Granulated.....11¾@
Molasses.
Strictly ch'ce N O.....75@
Prime.....70@
Good.....65@
Syrups—
Extra white drips.....70@
Sugar drips.....60@
Sugar grades.....50@50
Starch—
Pearl.....5@6
Wheat.....10@
Corn.....10@
Soaps.
Irish, @ box.....$4 25
Rabbitt's best.....6 00
Rabbitt's N.Y. city.....3 25
German mottled.....7 00
Seeds.
Hungarian hogs.....5
Rib cards, @ ½ lb papers.....5
Rib cards, @ ½ lb papers.....7
Miscellaneous.
Cider, per bbl.....$7 00@8 00
Grapes per lb.....@5
Peaches, dried per bu.....2 25@2 75
Chestnuts, per bu.....3 50@3 75
Mince Meat.....1 50@2 00
Peas, dry.....1 80@1 90
Grain.
Wheat—
Mich. white.....$1 40@1 42
Ind. and Ohio.....1 40@1 41
Red win pr.....1 38@1 39
Do low grade.....1 20@1 25
Corn—
Shelled, yellow.....64@6
High mixed.....62@64
Low Mixed.....62@64
Rear yellow.....62@64
Do mixed.....60@67
Oats—
Western white.....40@41
Mixed dark to light.....36@38
Rye—
Prime.....80 @83
Barley—
Pa. and O. Fall 1 row.....$1 20@1 25
Hops.
New Crop.....20@
Hay.
Prime Tim. on track.....$19@20
Loose by wagon.....18@20
Hides.
Heavy steer.....9½@10
Green salt calf.....13 @14
Do light.....8½@9
Do kip.....9 @10
Bounday.
Per bbl.....$4 75@5 10
Honey.
New @ lb.....25 @28
California.....@30
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1.....$1 05@1 08
Do No. 1.....85 @
Do No. 2.....78 @
Carbon.....11½@13
Mill Feed.
Bran, per cwt.....85@ 90
Seconds, per cwt.....1 00@1 10
Middlings.....1 35@1 40
Chopped Feed.....1 40@1 50
Oil Meal.....1 90@2 00
Potatoes.
Pearless on track
Peerless.....
Peachblows do.....
From store do.....
Sweet per bbl.....2 75@3 25
Provisions.
Hams—
Extra S C @ lb.....16 @
Sh'ld's, ex S C.....@
Bfast bacon, S C.....16 @
Dried beef ex b
C'd.....5 @
Beef tongues, ½ bbl
C, @ doz.....7 00@
Bacon Shoulders.....@5
Rib sides.....13¾@
Short rib do.....15¾@
Clear Sides.....16 @
Mess pork.....$13 00@
Lard—
Prime leaf in tierces.
@ lb.....14¾@
Do Half bbls.....14¾
Lard Ref. for summer use in tierces.....14½
Do in ½ bbls.....15
Do in buckets.....15½
Do 3 lb caddies.....16¾
Do 5 lb do.....16¾
Do 3 lb pails.....17½
Do 5 lb do.....17½
Do 6 lb do.....17
Rags.
Good mixed.....2¾@3
Woolen.....3@4
Salt.
Jobbing No. 1.....$1 20@
Jobbing ex.....1 30@
Tallow.
Choice country.....9 @9½
Medium do.....7½@8
Seeds.
Buckwheat.....$1 50@
Flaxseed.....1 85@1 90
Timothy.....2 75@2 80
Clover.....5 25@5 50
Poultry.
Liv. chickens, @ pr.....45@50
Vegetables.
Tomatoes @ bu.....$1 50@2 00
Cabbages @ 100.....5 00@6 00
Cucumb's @ bx.....1 25@1 50
Onions, @ bbl.....1 75@2 25
Wool.
Fine, @ lb.....38@40
Medium.....39@50
Coarse.....40@45
Tub washed.....50@47
Combing, fine.....46@49
Do coarse & medium.....43@45
Pulled.....40@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, November 17, 1875.

The market slightly improved to-day and an advance took place.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at $1 23¾@1 25. Immediate shipment ruled at $1 48¾@1 50, and Conduit pipe at wells at $1 24½@1 25¾.

REFINED.

Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 12¼@12¾; Baltimore delivery 12⅛@12¼c; N. Y. delivery 12⅜@12¾.

OIL BARRELS.

We quote at $1 25@1 30 for city make and $1 15@1 20 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., November 17.—Market quiet and firm at $1 47½.

ROUSEVILLE, November 17.—Market quiet and steady at $1 45.

OIL CITY, November 17.—Market quiet at $1 47½@1 47¾.

PARKERS, November 17.—Market quiet and firm; United at $1 23¾@1 25; shipment, $1 50.

TIDIOUTE, November 17.—Market held firmly at $1 50.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—Market quiet; S W 12¼c; crude 6¼c; cases 16½c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, November 16, 1875.

CATTLE.

The market was brisk though prices were generally low, owing to the fact that the offerings were generally inferior and no strictly prime cattle were offered. But few Illinois cattle were on sale as Chicago dealers do not think the market justifies their shipping. There were but 370 head on sale. Following were the ruling rates:

Good 1,300 lbs	6¼c
Medium	4½@5¼c
Common	3½@4 c
Bulls	2¾@3¼c
Stockers	3¼@4 c

HOGS.

The supply was more liberal than for some weeks past and we note a decline of a ¼ of a cent on some grades. The offerings were better than usual, and were generally worked off at the following prices:

Prime Philadelphia	8¼c.
Good	7¾@8c.
Medium	7¼@7½c.

SHEEP.

Although but few sheep were received by rail, the receipts driven over land were heavy, 1,400 head in all being offered against 630 last week. The demand was good and mutton will form a large share of the animal diet this week. Following was the ruling rates.

Extra good	5
Medium to good	4¼
Common	3½@3¾
Lambs, extra	6
Lambs, inferior per head	$2 50@3 75

PITTSB